

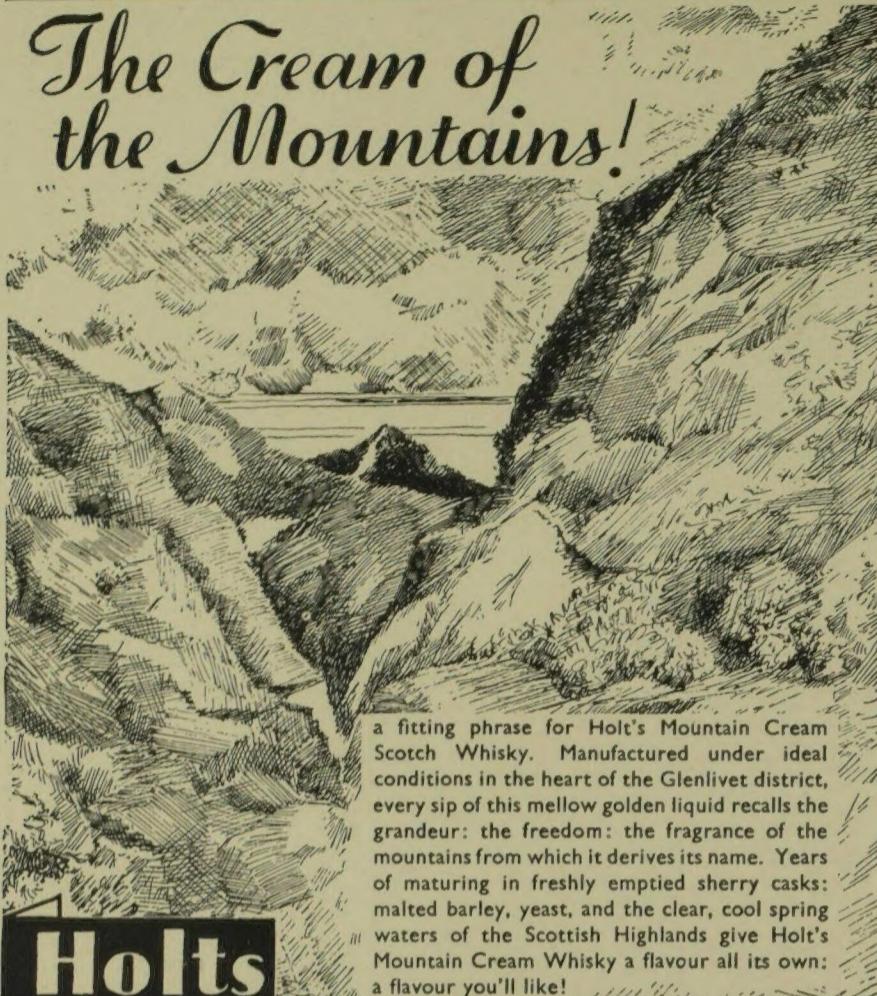
# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



SPECIAL DOUBLE NUMBER

# THE DEATH OF KING GEORGE V.

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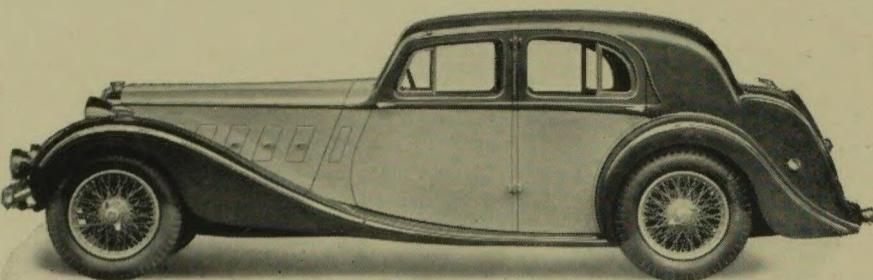
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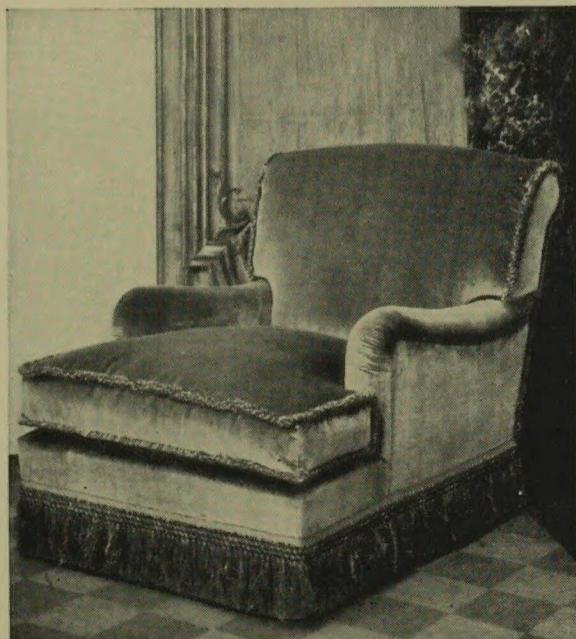
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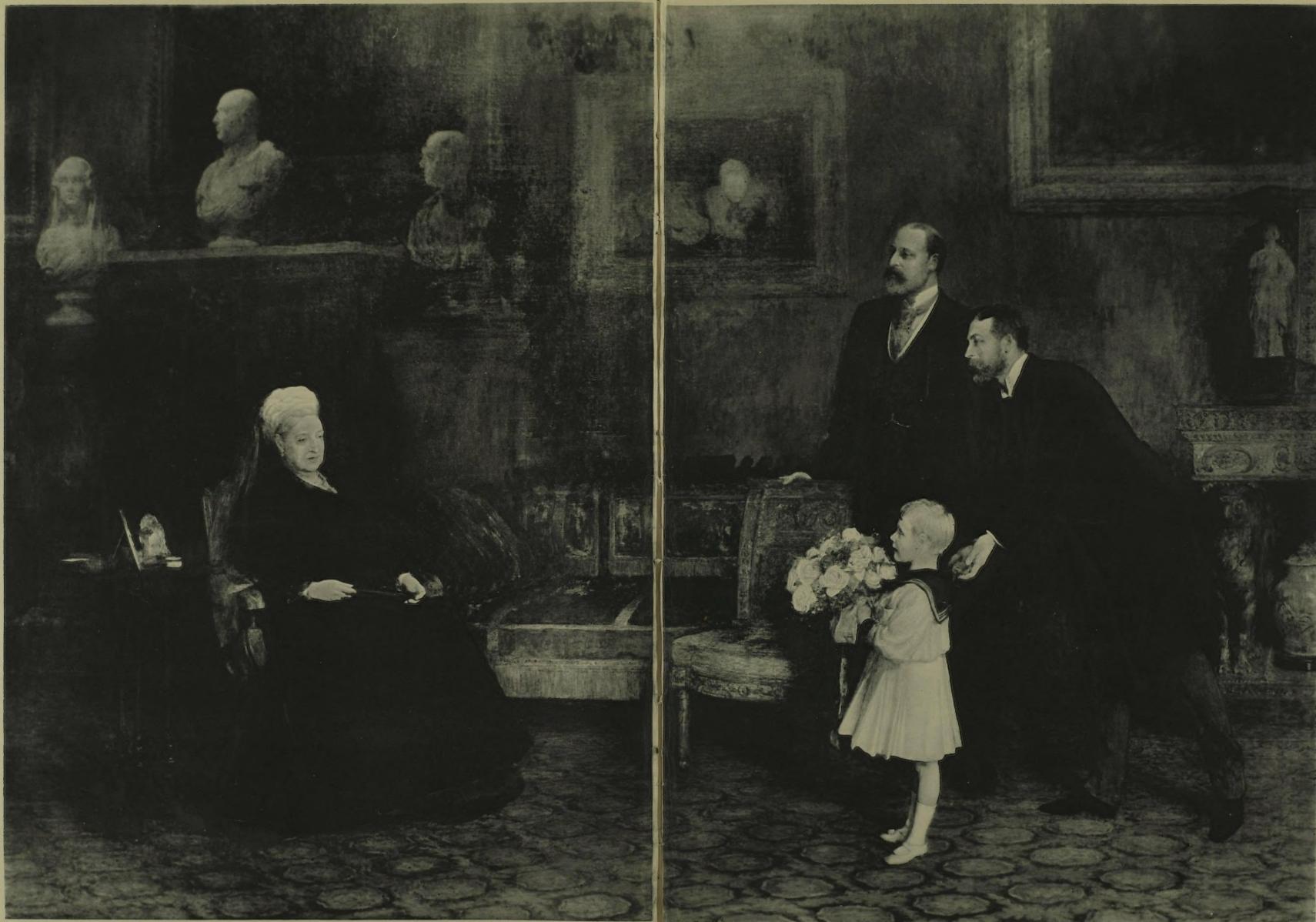
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HIS LATE MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

To the profound regret of his people here and beyond the seas, his Majesty King George V., who had been lying ill since January 17, died at Sandringham House, his Norfolk home, at five minutes to midnight on Monday, January 20. His late Majesty was born on June 3, 1865, at Marlborough House.

From the Painting by J. St. Helier Lander, R.O.I. (Copyright Strictly Reserved.)



"FOUR GENERATIONS": QUEEN VICTORIA WITH HER SON, KING EDWARD VII (THEN PRINCE OF KING EDWARD VIII (PRINCE OF WALES BEFORE KING GEORGE'S DEATH)—A HISTORIC

As a symbol of the continuity of our Royal House, Orchardson's well-known picture reproduced above has acquired an added significance, even in these days of national mourning for a beloved Sovereign, through the death of King George and the accession of the Prince of Wales as Edward VIII. The

painting is therefore of special public interest at a time when the thoughts of Britons throughout the Empire are turning to the Royal Family in sympathy for their bereavement. Amidst events which have altered the whole face of Britain and her social structure in the last hundred years, and through all

FROM THE ORIGINAL PAINTING IN THE POSSESSIONS OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

WALES), HER GRANDSON, KING GEORGE V. (THEN DUKE OF YORK), AND HER GREAT-GRANDSON, PORTRAIT GROUP BY THE LATE SIR WILLIAM Q. ORCHARDSON, R.A. (1832-1910).

the triumphs which the Empire has enjoyed and the trials which have beset it, the British constitutional Monarchy has remained as a steadfast rock amid the billows of change. The period of rule represented by this picture of Queen Victoria and her social structure in the last hundred years, and through all

came to the throne in 1837, and died on January 22, 1901. King Edward's reign ended with his death on May 6, 1910. The Prince of Wales, now Edward VIII., was born on June 23, 1894. He was thus a little boy of six at the time of his great-grandmother's death.

## THE ROYAL LADY WITH WHOM THE NATION SORROWS IN BEREAVEMENT.



KING GEORGE'S WELL-BELOVED HELPMATE, WHO DILIGENTLY SHARED WITH HIM THE DUTIES AND BURDENS OF THE THRONE, AND KEPT UNCEASING VIGIL DURING HIS LAST ILLNESS: THE WIDOWED QUEEN MARY.

The profound sympathy of the nation, and indeed of the whole Empire, goes out to Queen Mary in this time of her sorrow. As Queen Consort, throughout her husband's reign, she was ever at his side to take her share in the duties and burdens of sovereignty, and at his death-bed she kept unceasing vigil. During the Silver Jubilee celebrations last year King George, in his public utterances, referred in moving terms to the support and encouragement which she never failed to give him. Queen Mary has endeared herself to the people, not only by the grace and dignity with which she has adorned her royal position, but

still more by her personal charm and kindness, her abounding charities, and her constant sympathy with all around her, especially in time of trouble. It may be recalled that when, on the morning of January 20, the day of King George's death, Counsellors of State were appointed, her name was first on the list. The signing of the Order in Council appointing them was the King's last public act. The above photograph, it may be added, was taken outside Sandringham Church on the occasion of Queen Alexandra's funeral, as the group of royal mourners were leaving the church after the private service, on November 26, 1925.



*Exclusive Copyright Portrait of H.M. King George V. by Howard Coster.*

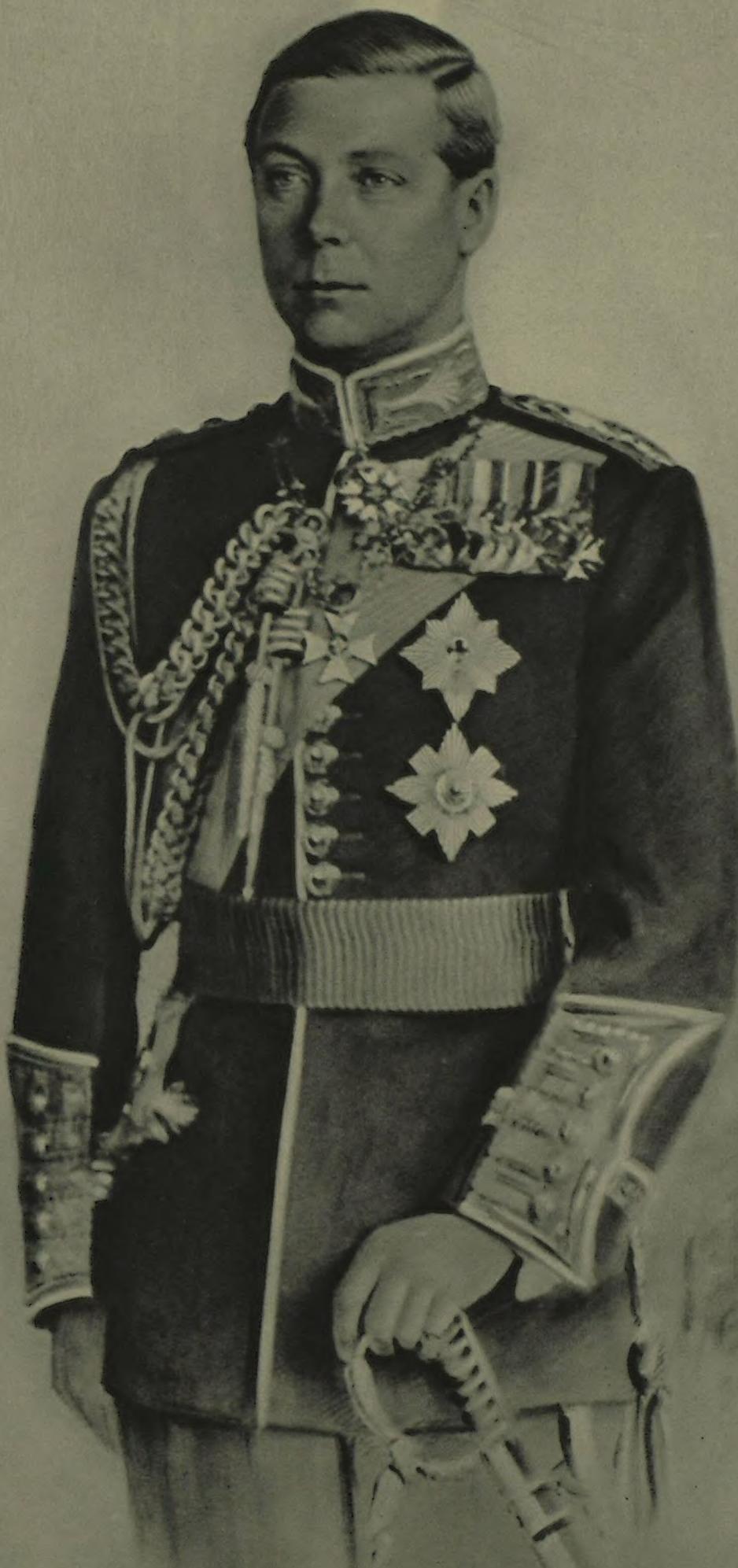
**KING GEORGE V.**

GEORGE V., BY THE GRACE OF GOD, OF GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND AND THE BRITISH DOMINIONS  
BEYOND THE SEAS KING, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, EMPEROR OF INDIA.

(Born: June 3, 1865; Died: January 20, 1936.)

## THE "AMBASSADOR OF EMPIRE" WHO HAS BECOME KING EDWARD VIII.

PHOTOGRAPH BY VANDVKE.



HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VIII., WHO SUCCEEDED HIS FATHER, THE LATE KING GEORGE V., ON JANUARY 20 :  
THE FIRST BACHELOR KING TO ASCEND THE BRITISH THRONE FOR 176 YEARS.

In ascending the Throne, at the age of forty-one, King Edward VIII. brings to his high task a unique experience of men and of the world, along with a singularly winning personality. His service at the front during the war, when—in his own words—he "found his manhood"; his great overseas tours as "Ambassador of Empire"; and his manifold activities at home in the cause of industrial welfare, have brought him into touch with all sorts and conditions of men, and given him a knowledge of his subjects throughout his widespread realms unparalleled among his predecessors. Wherever he has gone, he has won all hearts by his unassuming

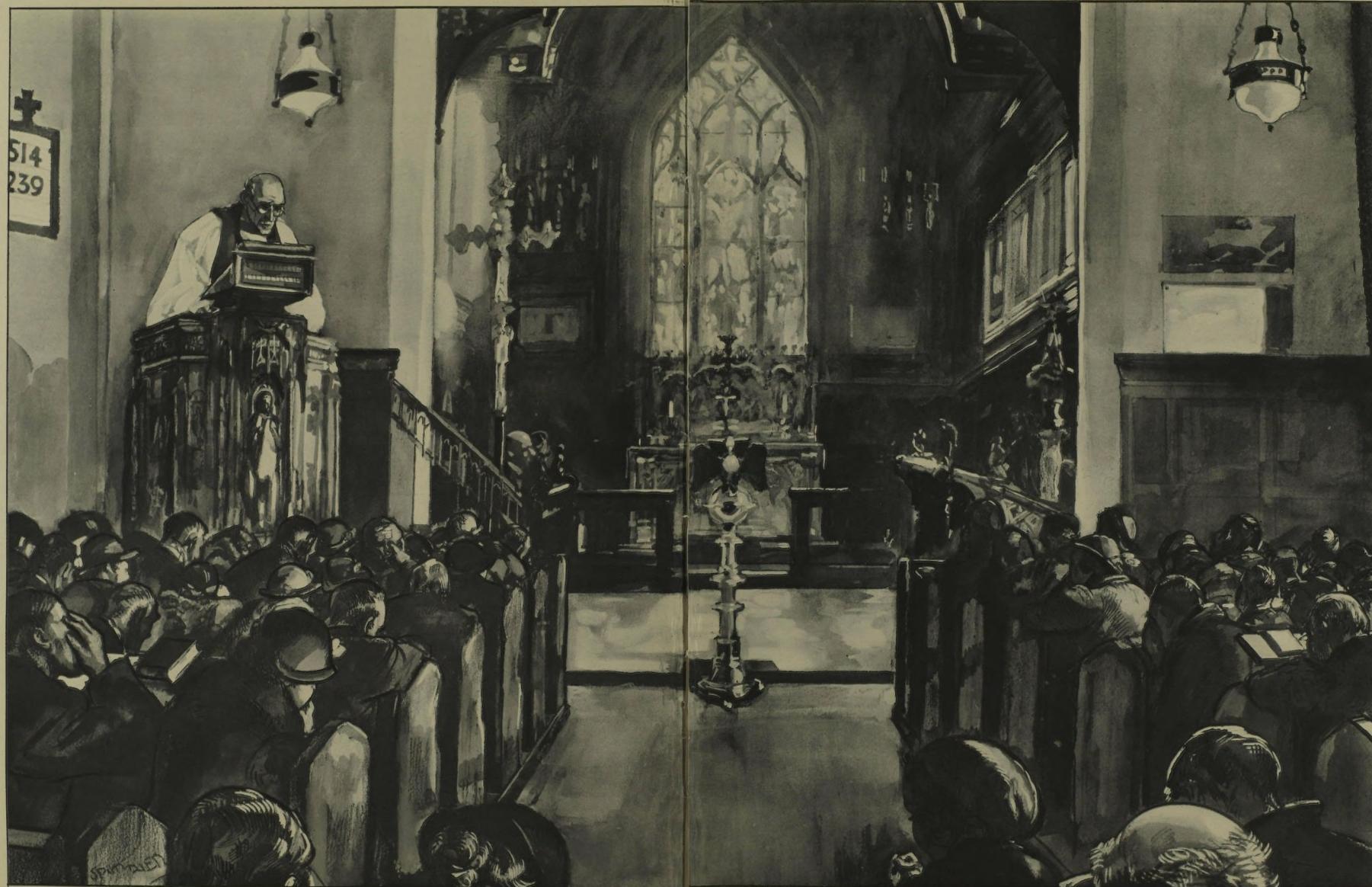
friendliness, humour, and sportsmanship. He is the first bachelor King of this country since George III., in 1760, succeeded to the Throne before his marriage. Edward VIII. has also made history, since his accession, by being the first British Sovereign to travel in an aeroplane, for on January 21, the first day of his reign, he flew from Sandringham to London, accompanied by his brother and Heir Presumptive, the Duke of York. King Edward VIII. was born on June 23, 1894, at White Lodge, Richmond Park. In the above portrait he is seen in his uniform as Colonel of the Welsh Guards.

## THE EMPTY PEW: THE SERVICE IN SANDRINGHAM CHURCH

DRAWN BY STEPHEN SPURRIER, R.O.I., FROM A SKETCH BY

## ON THE SUNDAY BEFORE THE DEATH OF KING GEORGE V.

BRYAN DE GRINEAU, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT SANDRINGHAM



IN THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE, WHERE KING GEORGE WAS WONT TO WORSHIP ON JANUARY 19, WITH THE ROYAL PEW

On January 19, the Sunday preceding the death of King George, the service in the church of St. Mary Magdalene, just within the park at Sandringham, in which the Royal Family were wont to worship when the King was in residence in his Norfolk home, had a particular significance.

The royal pew was empty; and the only worshippers were parishioners (estate servants and inhabitants of the royal villages), two ladies-in-waiting, and a gentleman-in-waiting. The service was conducted by the Rev. Arthur Rose Fuller, Rector of Sandringham and Domestic Chaplain

AND TO WHICH HIS MAJESTY'S BODY WAS BORNE FROM SANDRINGHAM HOUSE: THE SERVICE (ON THE RIGHT OF THE CHOIR) UNOCCUPIED.

to his Majesty, who, in the course of his address, said that he had been authorised to state that the King was slightly stronger than he had been the day before. After the sermon there were special prayers for King George, Queen Mary, and all the members of the Royal Family, and for

the doctors and nurses in attendance. After the lamented death of his Majesty, it was announced that the body would be taken from Sandringham House to the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, there to rest until its removal to London for the lying-in-state.

## THE ROYAL LINE: H.M. KING EDWARD VIII. AND THE ORDER OF SUCCESSION.

HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VIII., who succeeded to the Throne on the death of his father, King George V., on January 20, was born on June 23, 1894. H.R.H. the Duke of York was born on December 14, 1895; H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, on March 31, 1900; and H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, on December 20, 1902. The order of succession to the Throne is now: Heir Presumptive: the Duke of York; Second: Princess Elizabeth of York; Third: Princess Margaret of York; Fourth: the Duke of Gloucester; Fifth: the Duke of Kent; Sixth: Prince Edward of Kent; Seventh: the Princess Royal; Eighth: Viscount Lascelles. As the new King is a bachelor, the title of Prince of Wales lapses for the time, for it is only conferred on the eldest son of a Sovereign. It becomes merged in the Crown when a vacancy occurs.

[Continued below on right.]



(Above)

KING EDWARD VIII. AND HIS BROTHERS: THE DUKE OF KENT (NOW FIFTH IN THE ORDER OF SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE); HIS MAJESTY; THE DUKE OF YORK (HEIR PRESUMPTIVE); AND THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER (FOURTH IN THE ORDER OF SUCCESSION). — LEFT TO RIGHT.



*Continued.]*

and is renewed only at a Sovereign's pleasure. King Edward VIII. became Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester on June 23, 1910, and he was invested at Carnarvon Castle on July 13, 1911. The Duke of York has become Heir Presumptive: there is no Heir Apparent, as that position can only be held by the Sovereign's son or grandson. There is no change in the order of precedence of the royal ladies, which is: Her Majesty Queen Mary, the Princess Royal, the Duchess of York, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess of Kent, and the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose of York.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY MARCUS ADAMS AND BERTRAM PARK.

THE HEIR PRESUMPTIVE TO THE THRONE: H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, WITH THE DUCHESS AND THEIR CHILDREN, THE PRINCESSES ELIZABETH AND MARGARET OF YORK, WHO ARE SECOND AND THIRD RESPECTIVELY IN THE ORDER OF SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE.

## A CENTRE OF CONCERN: THE ROYAL STANDARD ON SANDRINGHAM CHURCH.



OUTSIDE SANDRINGHAM PARISH CHURCH ON THE THIRD DAY OF KING GEORGE'S ILLNESS, SUNDAY, JANUARY 19,  
WHEN THE USUAL SERVICE WAS NOT ATTENDED BY ANY MEMBER OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

This photograph was taken on Sunday, January 19, the third day of King George's illness, and illustrates the anxiety the news had aroused in the neighbourhood. The morning service was held as usual, but those gathered near the Church noted, as indicating the serious nature of his Majesty's condition, that it was not attended by any of the Royal Family. The only worshippers present were parishioners, two ladies-in-waiting, and a gentleman-in-waiting. The Church, which is dedicated to

St. Mary Magdalene, stands just within Sandringham Park, and contains many evidences of royal interest. It was restored in 1855 by Lady Harriette Cowper and in 1890 by King Edward (then Prince of Wales), who, with some friends, gave the clock tower shown above in our illustration. It may be explained, in this connection, that the Royal Standard is flown on the church tower day and night when the King is in residence, but no flag is flown over Sandringham House.

## THE SCENE OF KING GEORGE'S DEATH: SANDRINGHAM HOUSE, THE ROYAL "SHOOTING-BOX" HOME IN NORFOLK.



SANDRINGHAM HOUSE: AN AIR VIEW TAKEN AFTER THE FIRST BULLETIN HAD BEEN ISSUED

As one looks at the photograph, King George's bedroom is on the first floor of the bay which is to the right of the centre steps down to the formal garden. Queen Mary's apartments are to the right of his Majesty's. The Sandringham estate has been royal only since 1861, when it was purchased

from the Hon. C. Spencer Cowper as a shooting-box for the Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward VII. "His marriage," recorded Mr. Cyril Ward, writing of Sandringham in his book on "Royal Gardens," "naturally involved a large increase in his establishment, and the old house was found to be too



SHOWING THE POSITION OF HIS MAJESTY'S BEDROOM AND QUEEN MARY'S APARTMENTS.

small, and in other ways unsuitable for a royal residence. It was, therefore, taken down, and the present mansion, from designs by Mr. Humbert, was built. It was completed in 1870, but several additions and alterations have been made since that time. The style of architecture is Elizabethan, modified

by modern requirements. The mansion might be described as a typical modern English country house on a very large scale." An inscription reads: "This house was built by Albert Edward and Alexandra his wife in the year of Our Lord 1870." The park is about 300 acres in extent.

## BEFORE AND AFTER KING GEORGE'S ILLNESS: A PAGE OF PERSONALITIES.



THEIR MAJESTIES LEAVING LONDON ON DECEMBER 21 TO SPEND CHRISTMAS AT SANDRINGHAM HOUSE: KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY DRIVING FROM BUCKINGHAM PALACE TO KING'S CROSS, WHERE THEY ENTRAINED FOR NORFOLK.



AFTER KING GEORGE'S ILLNESS HAD BEGUN TO CAUSE ANXIETY: PRINCESSES ELIZABETH AND MARGARET OF YORK ARRIVING AT WOLFERTON STATION ON JANUARY 18, TO RETURN TO TOWN AND THENCE TO WINDSOR.



LORD WIGRAM ON HIS WAY TO SANDRINGHAM HOUSE, WHERE HE WAS AMONG THE PRIVY COUNSELLORS WHO ATTENDED HIS MAJESTY WHEN HE SIGNED THE DOCUMENT APPOINTING COUNSELLORS OF STATE.



ON THEIR ARRIVAL IN LONDON, EN ROUTE FOR ROYAL LODGE, WINDSOR GREAT PARK: THE PRINCESSES ELIZABETH AND MARGARET OF YORK DRIVING FROM LIVERPOOL STREET STATION.



ON HIS ARRIVAL AT KING'S LYNN: THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, AN OLD FRIEND OF KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY AND ONE OF THE PRIVY COUNSELLORS AT SANDRINGHAM HOUSE.



BEFORE LEAVING FOR NORFOLK: MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD, LORD PRESIDENT, AND LORD HAILESHAM, LORD CHANCELLOR, WHO WENT TO SANDRINGHAM HOUSE FOR THE SIGNING OF THE DOCUMENT APPOINTING A COUNCIL OF STATE.

King George and Queen Mary left Buckingham Palace for a stay at Sandringham House on December 21, accompanied by Princess Elizabeth of York, Princess Margaret of York, and the Earl of Athlone. It was from his Norfolk seat that his Majesty broadcast his Christmas Message to the Empire and there it was that he was taken ill; not seriously, it was thought at first.—The Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret of York left Sandringham on Saturday, January 18, and joined

their mother, the Duchess of York, at Royal Lodge, Windsor Great Park, where she was recovering from an attack of influenzal pneumonia.—Lord Wigram, King George's Private Secretary, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Lord President of the Council, and Lord Hailsham, the Lord Chancellor, were among the Privy Counsellors summoned to attend the Privy Council held at Sandringham to appoint a State Council to act for King George.

## THE LAST BULLETIN: THE SAD NEWS POSTED AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.



LONDONERS LEARN THAT "DEATH CAME PEACEFULLY TO THE KING": PART OF THE GREAT CROWD GATHERED AT MIDNIGHT OUTSIDE THE PALACE, WITH THE FINAL BULLETIN ON THE RAILINGS IN THE LEFT BACKGROUND.

Throughout the four days of King George's last illness, the widespread character of public sympathy was shown by the multitudes that gathered outside the gates of Buckingham Palace, to learn the latest news from Sandringham as conveyed in the successive bulletins. Above is seen part of the crowd assembled there at midnight on January 20, with the bulletin announcing his Majesty's death affixed to the railings, visible in the left background. That all hope must be dismissed had

previously been made known to the watchers by the announcement (issued at Sandringham at 9.25 p.m.) stating that "The King's life is moving peacefully towards its close." The end of their vigil came shortly after midnight with the final bulletin, which stated that "Death came peacefully to the King at 11.55 p.m. to-night." Both the last bulletins, it may be recalled, were signed by Sir Frederic Willans, Sir Stanley Hewett, and Lord Dawson of Penn.



## THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.



### THE "BY-THE-WIND SAILOR."

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "Camouflage in Nature," "The Courtship of Animals," "Random Gleanings from Nature's Fields," etc.

SOME little time ago one of my readers kindly sent me a most interesting account of a disaster which befell a great host of that remarkable little "jelly-fish" *Velella*, known by those who "go down to the sea in ships" as "By-the-wind sailor." They encounter it in the warmer ocean waters and the Mediterranean, often in vast numbers. Being quite

and bearing round the edge of the disc a band of delicate, mobile tentacles, sky-blue in colour, for the capture of prey.

This delicate body forms a kind of raft, floating, half-submerged, on the surface of the sea, with a sail permanently set. Though apparently so frail, the small body is nevertheless strongly fashioned,

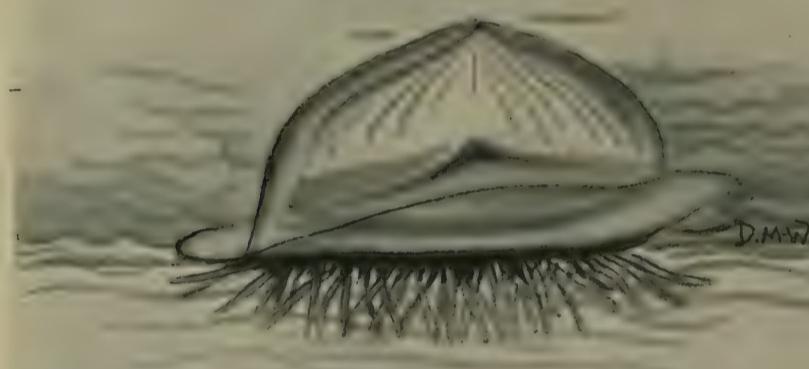
for its substance is almost cartilaginous. In jelly-fish of the ordinary type the substance of the body contains so much water that stranded specimens, in a few hours, evaporate, and leave scarcely a trace upon the beach. *Velella*, on the contrary, leaves an almost horny skeleton on drying, and one of these was sent me by Miss Peel. I tried to restore something of its lost splendour by immersing it in water, but this effort failed. The "sail," it should be remarked, is something more than a mere sail, for it is filled with

of its relatives it is of great size. In the notorious Portuguese man-o'-war (*Physalia*), for example, the body is suspended in the water by a great, many-chambered crest, into which the gas formed by a special gland is forced. This float, like the sail of *Velella*, projects above the water and acts as a sail. Swimming in shoals, they are blown hither and thither, and so are constantly driven into fresh feeding-grounds.

The stinging powers of the Portuguese man-o'-war are considerable, hence they are the terror of bathers in regions where these creatures are drifting. The venom of the stinging-cells, and the strength of the tentacles, were shown beyond question when a *Physalia* was seen to capture and devour a full-sized mackerel. The fish, having accidentally collided with this "armed privateer," was at once paralysed by the stinging-cells. Any struggling made matters worse, by releasing more of the poisoned barbs. The victim was then drawn up to the squirming mouths hanging down under the gas-filled float; they opened, and spread out their lips until they touched one another. A digestive juice flowing down these mouths from the stomach soon disintegrated the body, and what remained of the flesh was drawn up into the stomach and finally disposed of. As in *Velella* the "float" rises above the water, and is borne along broad-end foremost

with the tentacles trailing behind; and, since the longest has a length of over 50 ft., its fishing-range is indeed great. Strange to say, only male colonies of *Physalia* are known, and it is supposed that the female may have a quite different form.

In *Physophora* (left) we have another type of these float-bearing jelly-fish: a long tube, or central axis, bearing a small air-chamber, or float, which holds the colony upright in the water. For in this case, as in *Velella* and *Physalia*, the body which seems to represent only a single individual is really made up of a number of separate "persons" each performing a different function for the benefit of the colony. These



A REMARKABLE LITTLE JELLY-FISH WHICH WAS WASHED ASHORE IN VAST NUMBERS ON THE COAST OF WALES IN THE STORMS OF LAST SEPTEMBER: VELELLA, OR "BY-THE-WIND SAILOR"; SHOWING THE RAFT-LIKE BODY BEARING AN UPRIGHT "SAIL" WHICH CATCHES THE WIND AND DRIVES THE JELLY-FISH THROUGH THE WATER.

The "sail" of *Velella* also helps to keep the jelly-fish afloat, being inflated with a kind of gas generated by a special gland at its base. The life-history of *Velella* exhibits a series of astonishing metamorphoses. Indeed, the "reproductive persons" were formerly thought to be an entirely different species and named *Chrysomitra* accordingly!

unable to steer a definite course, they are at the mercy of wind and currents, and hence are occasionally drifted to the western and south-western shores of the British Islands after prolonged southerly winds.

It was to circumstances of this kind that I owe the material for this essay.

My correspondent, Miss Violet Peel, sent me the "skeleton" of one of "several millions" which she informed me, had been stranded on the Mumbles in Caswell Bay after the September storms of last year. And from her letter I gather that there were two successive occasions of this kind, the second occurring in St. Bride's Bay, Pembrokeshire. Like Pharaoh's host, all perished; but on the land instead of in the water. Countless numbers are sometimes drifted into the Mediterranean, and in like manner lines of the deep-blue bodies are cast ashore on the coast of Florida. Though this appalling waste of life must have been going on, at intervals, for countless thousands of years, *Velella* still survives to add to the glory of the sea and to further our knowledge of the commonly unsuspected complexity of animal life-histories. For *Velella* is no ordinary "jelly-fish." As will be seen in the above illustration it has the form of an oval disc, surrounded by a vertical plate, or "sail," which is set obliquely. Full-grown it attains to a length of two inches and presents a singularly beautiful appearance, being translucent, tinted with blue,

a kind of gas formed by a special gland at its base. The mouth is on the under-surface, surrounded by the tentacles.

But this description by no means covers all that is to be said of *Velella*, for its early life history is remarkable. It begins when the full-grown *Velella*, in due course, develops "buds" from tentacle-like bodies on its under-side, for these buds presently escape into the sea as free-swimming medusæ, or jelly-fish, which are to be the parents of the next generation. These "reproductive persons" form the "Chrysomitra-stage," so named because when first discovered they were supposed to be of a distinct species, and not a stage in the life history of *Velella*. Each of the fertilised eggs produced by *Chrysomitra* gives rise to a tiny, slipper-like body, covered with rapidly vibrating, hair-like threads, or cilia. Sinking to the floor of the sea, in due course, each changes into a remarkable larva known as the "Conaria" larva, first discovered in great numbers just over thirty years ago at a depth of 1000 ft. or more. It is to be noted that these very small and delicate little bodies are red, a colour commonly found in deep-sea creatures. Gradually rising to the surface, they change into what are known as Rotularia-larvae; and these possess a small prismatic chamber containing gas, and the rudiment of a sail, enabling them to swim near the surface of the sea. Furthermore, they are blue, like *Velella* itself, a colour which forms a mantle of invisibility to translucent floating animals.

*Velella*, be it noted, is a member of a very remarkable tribe, known as the "Siphonophora," on account of the fact that all develop one, or more, gas-filled chambers to support the body at the surface of the water. In *Velella* this chamber, being lodged in the "sail," does not attract attention, but in some



A JELLY-FISH NOTORIOUS FOR ITS VENOMOUS QUALITIES: A PORTUGUESE MAN-O'-WAR (*PHYSALIA*); SHOWING THE ENLARGED, GAS-FILLED FLOAT ABOVE, AND THE LONG TENTACLES WITH WHICH THE JELLY-FISH "TRAWLS" FOR ITS PREY. (AFTER STEUER.) The tentacles of the Portuguese man-o'-war may stretch for as much as fifty feet and thus form really formidable "fishing-tackle." Only male colonies of *Physalia* are known, and the life-history of this striking jelly-fish has eluded scientists up till now.



ANOTHER REMARKABLE JELLY-FISH, WHICH IS REALLY A COLONY OF "PERSONS" PERFORMING DIFFERENT FUNCTIONS FOR THE GENERAL GOOD: A DRAWING OF PHYSOPHORA SHOWING THE SMALL GAS-CHAMBER AT THE TOP OF THE STALK, WHICH SUPPORTS THE COLONY IN THE WATER, AND THE BELL-LIKE "SWIMMING-PERSONS," WHICH PROPEL IT.

"persons" in *Physophora* begin with the air-chamber. Below, along the stalk are two rows of bells, which, by their contraction and expansion, drive the whole colony through the water. These, in short, perform the work of the air-chamber in *Velella* and *Physalia*, but after a very different fashion. Below these bells are a number of very mobile tentacles, as well as a number of hollow, tube-like structures, open at the end, which seize the food caught by the tentacles, which are armed with powerful stinging-cells. Their prey is chiefly small crustacea.

## KING GEORGE'S DOCTORS: HIS MAJESTY'S PHYSICIANS; AND NURSE BLACK.



LORD DAWSON OF PENN.

Physician-in-Ordinary to King George. Lord Dawson was appointed to this post in 1907, and he became Physician-in-Ordinary to the Prince of Wales in 1923. He was formerly Physician-Extraordinary to King Edward. He has been President of the Royal College of Physicians since 1931, and a member of the Medical Research Council also since 1931. He was made a K.C.V.O. in 1911, and was created first Baron Dawson in 1920. He is the author of a number of medical publications. He attended his Majesty in his serious illness of 1928; and was called to Sandringham on January 17 last.



SIR STANLEY HEWETT.

Surgeon-Apothecary to King George. Sir Stanley was appointed to this post in 1914. He was Surgeon-Apothecary to the late Queen Alexandra, and he became Surgeon-Apothecary to the Prince of Wales and his Household in 1923. He was born in 1880. After holding various appointments at St. Thomas's Hospital and at the West London Hospital, he was made Deputy Surgeon-Apothecary to King George in 1911. Sir Stanley journeyed to Sandringham on January 17, and, with Lord Dawson and Sir Frederic Willans, signed the first bulletin regarding his Majesty's health, which was issued that night.



SIR MAURICE CASSIDY.

A Physician-Extraordinary to King George. Lord Dawson of Penn, in consultation with Sir Stanley Hewett and Sir Frederic Willans, decided to call in Sir Maurice Cassidy on January 18. Sir Maurice is senior physician at St. Thomas's Hospital and is well known for his work on diseases of the heart. He became a Physician-Extraordinary to King George in 1932, and was formerly Physician to his Majesty's Household. After being educated at Clare College, Cambridge, he became a student at St. Thomas's Hospital. In 1914 he was Goulstonian Lecturer at the Royal College of Physicians.



SIR FREDERIC WILLANS.

Surgeon-Apothecary to King George's Household at Sandringham. Sir Frederic was appointed to this post in 1924. He had previously been Surgeon-Apothecary to the late Queen Alexandra. He was called into consultation when the Duke of Gloucester was operated on for appendicitis. Sir Frederic was educated at Framlingham, Durham University, and the London Hospital. He was made an M.V.O. in 1923, a C.V.O. in 1925, and a K.C.V.O. in 1933. Being in residence at Sandringham at the time when King George contracted his illness, he was a signatory of each of the bulletins issued regarding his health.

SISTER CATHERINE BLACK.

Sister Black and Sister Davies were chosen to attend King George during his illness. Sister Black nursed his Majesty through his illness of 1928, and was the only one of four nurses to be with him from the beginning of his illness to his convalescence. In 1929 Sister Black was awarded the Royal Red Cross and the M.B.E. in recognition of her devoted services. The following year she was appointed a permanent member of the Royal Household staff, and after that she accompanied his Majesty whenever he changed his residence. Until 1930 she had been on the London Hospital nursing staff. She is an Irishwoman.

## BOOKS OF THE DAY.

**A**BOUT this time of year there arrives "a lull in the hot race" of book-production, and the panting reviewer can breathe for a while more freely. I take the opportunity to revert to certain volumes which I saved from the recent flood of ephemeral publications, and set aside as having a permanent value, independent of festivals and seasons. These books are not of the type which must be noticed "now or never" for fear of their becoming superannuated in a month. Some of them will continue to be read when many of their successors are forgotten.

Prominent among such works of enduring appeal is one which earned the recommendation of the Book Society—a memoir of mingled gaiety and pathos under the title of "*ANTONY*" (Viscount Knebworth). A Record of Youth. By his father, the Earl of Lytton. With a Foreword by J. M. Barrie. Sixteen Illustrations (Peter Davies; 9s.). This is the life-story of a lovable and brilliant young man, whose career, as will be generally remembered, was cut short by a flying accident in the course of duty with the Auxiliary Air Force. It is more usual for a son to write the life of his father, but here we have a rare example of paternal instead of filial piety in biography, and the task has been performed in a manner for which ordinary praise would be impertinent. The book was originally intended only for private circulation, but happily Lord Lytton yielded to suggestions that it should be made public. Nothing could be finer than the spirit in which he has accepted his loss, overcoming sorrow by fatherly pride in a son who fell in his country's service no less than the dead of the Great War, and finding solace in the thought that he "has joined the great company of those who will never grow old."

Outwardly, Lord Knebworth's life differed little from that of many another young man of high birth with fine qualities of brain and body. We follow him through his childhood, school days at Eton, with prowess in athletics, football, and boxing; Oxford, and skiing exploits in Switzerland; a visit to India; and his election as National Conservative Member for Hitchin, leading to appointment as Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Under-Secretary for War. Meanwhile he had also become Vice-Chairman of the Army and Navy Stores. All this, of itself, would hardly have made matter for a biography. It is the personality that counts, and there was material for its self-revelation because, during three of his formative years, he had regularly written to his parents, whom Lord Lytton's official duties kept in India. This correspondence, and that with intimate friends, especially Mr. Windham Baldwin, reveals a nature of rare vivacity, and, withal, an epistolary genius exceptional among modern youth, which for its heart-to-heart communications relies rather on the telephone.

As might be expected, Sir James Barrie lays a deft finger on this unique quality in the book. "I first heard of the project," he writes, "with some misgivings, fearing that he could not have left behind him a sufficiency of himself to show him to others as the glamorous creature we, his friends, knew him to be. I was not then acquainted with the letters, the galley of treasure, into which he had poured himself to his nearest and dearest. . . . Here in these prodigal letters you shall find him in his bewildering many-sidedness." Alluding to Lord Lytton's part in the correspondence, Barrie adds: "Surely they are as good letters to a son as have ever been penned."

It was in 1932 (the year before his death) that Lord Knebworth joined the Auxiliary Air Force, qualified as a pilot, and bought himself a Moth aeroplane. Thenceforth flying absorbed all his enthusiasm, for he was bored with Parliamentary life, and bored with business. "My only joy (he writes), and indeed my obsession at the moment, is the Air Force, where I get back to the old contentment of school, with a limited outlook, a particular job to do and . . . not too much responsibility." Later he says, in half-humorous vein: "Politically, it is high time you came home, as I have forgotten all my Lytton

liberalism . . . and am just the most confirmed militarist, Fascist, autocratic tyrant that has appeared in politics for years." Elsewhere he denounces liberty and democracy in a graver tone, and extols the rule of order and discipline. This tendency of his political ideas led him also, in religion, to lean towards Rome, but on the other hand, inconsistently, perhaps, he cherished individuality. "Everyone," he says, "must help himself, and hurt himself, and cure himself . . . and that's why I don't become an R.C."

Apart from its personal charm, its bubbling humour (as in the description of a women's club), and its intellectual acumen (as in the two pages on Hardy's "*Tess*"), the significance of "*Antony*," I think, lies largely in its revelation of the political doctrines held nowadays by some of our young men of "the Right." It might be urged that these doctrines are dangerous, for they imply the illusion, bred of inexperience, that war is still a romantic affair, and not a vast mechanical massacre. They indicate a mentality inclined to disregard such pleas and warnings as those contained in two books noticed here last week—Mr. H. M. Tomlinson's "*Mars His Idiot*" and Mr. Douglas Jerrold's "*They That Take the Sword*," or in Mr. A. A. Milne's "*Peace With Honour*." It is important to know the attitude of these belligerent

much more often in that destined time when shall be fulfilled the prophetic words of Tennyson, who in vision

"Saw the heavens fill with commerce, argosies of magic sails,  
Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales."

It seems to me that in those days either the air traffic will have to keep to prescribed overland routes where there are few dwellings, or else our architecture will have to be somewhat drastically modified, especially in the matter of roofs. As to the effect of aviation on international relations, the author's attitude is optimistic. "With the increase in aerial fleets," he says, "little by little peace will come upon the world, for the aeroplane has no boundaries. The peoples of the world will have far vaster opportunities of getting to know one another, and that means greater understanding. And when nations, like individuals, begin to understand one another, to see each other's point of view, the chances of quarrelling, the causes of quarrelling, become less and less." So far, since the brothers Wright taught man to fly, there does not seem to have been any conspicuous diminution of his warlike propensities, and it becomes still more difficult to accept Captain Pritchard's soothing prophecy when we read, a little later on, his grim forecast of future aerial warfare.

Among the recent literature of air travel and exploration, one of the most entertaining books that I have come across, from a general reader's point of view, is "*NORTH TO THE ORIENT*." By Anne Morrow Lindbergh. With Frontispiece and Maps by Charles A. Lindbergh (Chatto and Windus; 10s. 6d.). Its attraction is not wholly due to the airmen's celebrity, or to topical reasons connected with the recent arrival of the Lindberghs in this country. The charm of the book lies mainly in the delightful quality of Mrs. Lindbergh's writing, with its quiet humour and subtle expression of personality. The subject arose out of the adventurous survey flight in which she accompanied her husband during the summer of 1931, on the great circle route from New York to Tokio. As she points out, however, it is not a technical account of the flight, or in any sense a guide-book. The volume, indeed, is slight in bulk and does not even describe every point on their route. The log of the flight and details of equipment are tabulated in appendices. What we get in the narrative is Mrs. Lindbergh's own impressions of places, incidents and



MAN ANSWERS ONE OF NATURE'S "OFFENSIVES" WITH A COUNTER-BOMBARDMENT: THE EXPLOSION FROM ONE OF THE BOMBS DROPPED IN AN ATTEMPT TO CHECK, OR TURN ASIDE, A STREAM OF LAVA LET LOOSE BY THE VOLCANO MAUNA LOA, ON HAWAII.

When the volcano Mauna Loa, on Hawaii, erupted last month, it emitted vast quantities of lava which moved towards the town of Hilo. Aeroplanes were sent up and bombs were dropped from 5000 ft. in the hope of diverting the lava stream from a course which immediately threatened the Hilo water-supply. The volcano "replied" to the bombardment with a fierce eruption and fresh streams of lava. By the beginning of the New Year, however, the movement of the lava had become imperceptible; though how far this check was due to the bombing is not clear.

young minds to the growing menace of air warfare, as described, for example, with much fullness of detail and confidence of prophecy, in "*THE BOOK OF THE AEROPLANE*." By Capt. J. Laurence Pritchard, late R.A.F., Secretary of the Royal Aeronautical Society. With eighty Illustrations from Photographs, and Diagrams in the Text (Longmans; 7s. 6d.).

Captain Pritchard's book is one of absorbing interest. He has been brief on the early history of aviation, already covered, he explains, by many other books. "I have endeavoured," he writes, "to deal more with the aeroplane as it is, how it flies, how it is constructed, what it does, and the necessary organisation on the ground to enable it to take the air with safety." In his chapter on "Safety in the Air," it is reassuring to read that "methods are being evolved which would enable passengers to come safely to the ground even in the case of a breakage in mid-air"; and again, "every precaution that human ingenuity can devise is taken to make the air as safe for man as it is for birds." The author's prediction of vast developments in air-travel, of the wonderful machines to be built, and the incredible speeds they will attain, leaves the pedestrian reader a trifle breathless. I hope it will be remembered, in those coming days of huge passenger and goods-carrying aircraft, that, even though it may be arranged for their occupants to alight safely in an emergency, the machine itself in a serious breakdown must crash somewhere, and it might crash on somebody's house or in a crowded street. A few such things have already happened on a small scale, and they might happen

people, that remained vividly in her memory.

Perhaps the most appealing characteristic of Mrs. Lindbergh's book is that she does not pose as a heroine of the air, but expresses the feelings of an ordinary person in moments of stress or danger. Her thoughts concerning her redoubtable husband on one such occasion are amusingly conveyed in an account of a difficult descent in their seaplane on to Japanese waters, past mountains during foggy weather. "Will he say afterward," she reflects, "'It was nothing at all'?" (if there is an 'afterward'). That time in the Alleghenies he turned around, when we struck the river, and smiled at me. It was so reassuring. If only he would do it now! But his face was set. . . . Oh, Lord, here was another mountain peak! Was he going to try it again? Hadn't he learned anything? Did he think I really enjoyed this game of tobogganing down volcanoes?"

As usual, I have reached the allotted span without saying all I wanted to say. Later I hope to discuss three other books of interest to "air-minded" readers—"WITH PLANE, BOAT, AND CAMERA IN GREENLAND." By Ernst Sorge. With over two hundred Illustrations (Hurst and Blackett; 18s.); "OVER AFRICAN JUNGLES." The Record of a Glorious Adventure Over the Big-Game Country of Africa—60,000 miles by Aeroplane. By Martin Johnson (Harrap; 12s. 6d.); and "THE FLYING FLEA" ("Le Pou du Ciel"): How to Build and Fly It. Translated by the Air League of the British Empire. From the French of Henri Mignet (Sampson Low; 7s. 6d.). So now I leave you, dear reader, with a flea in your ear! C. E. B.

## KEEPING WATCH BY NIGHT NEAR THE HOME OF THE DYING KING.

DRAWN BY HENRY C. BREWER, R.I., FROM A SKETCH BY BRYAN DE GRINEAU, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT SANDRINGHAM.



WITH A SOLITARY LIGHT SHOWING IN THE QUEEN'S APARTMENTS, NEXT TO THE ROOM WHERE KING GEORGE LAY: SANDRINGHAM HOUSE DURING THE NIGHT BEFORE HIS DEATH; AND A GROUP OF ANXIOUS WATCHERS.

Throughout the night of Saturday, January 18, when King George's illness was at a critical stage, occasional groups of people tramped up through the snow from Dersingham to the great Norwich Gates of the Sandringham estate and round the walls to the church, where they stood gazing at the dark, silent house silhouetted against a starlit sky, on the watch for any sign of abnormal happenings within. From the little path to the church they could see, through

the trees, the whole west front of Sandringham House. A solitary light shone from the Queen's apartments adjoining the King's sick-room, which was on the first floor, in the next bay to the left. Our drawing well renders the mingled beauty and pathos of the scene—the royal home over which hung the shadow of death, and the group of anxious watchers, waiting amid the freezing weather in the vain hope that the shadow might be withdrawn.

## BRITAIN'S FIRST PUBLIC ACT OF MOURNING FOR HER DEPARTED MONARCH.



IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL ON THE DAY FOLLOWING THE DEATH OF KING GEORGE V.: A SIMPLE MEMORIAL SERVICE ATTENDED BY SOME FOUR THOUSAND PEOPLE OF ALL CLASSES.

The Nation's first great act of public mourning for the death of King George was performed in St. Paul's Cathedral on January 21—the day following his Majesty's death. Some five thousand people filled the Cathedral to its farthest corners. Many of the mourners had evidently come in from their work in neighbouring shops

and offices. The choir appeared in simple white surplices, and the Dean and Chapter with no pomp other than the crimson and scarlet of their hoods. Previously, the great bell of St. Paul's had been tolled from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. This bell, "Big Tom," as it is called, is tolled only on the death of a reigning Sovereign.

## THE PRIVATE LYING-IN-STATE OF "THE SQUIRE OF SANDRINGHAM."



IN SANDRINGHAM CHURCH: KING GEORGE'S COFFIN, DRAPED WITH THE ROYAL STANDARD AND SURMOUNTED BY FLOWERS PLACED THERE BY QUEEN MARY, GUARDED BY GAMEKEEPERS AND FORESTERS OF THE ROYAL ESTATE.

On January 21 the body of King George, in a coffin of Sandringham oak, was conveyed to the parish church on the same hand-bier that had borne the coffin of Queen Alexandra. In a shower of rain and sleet the Queen, with others of the Royal Family, walked behind the coffin, which was escorted by Grenadier Guardsmen. They carried it into the church, where a brief service was conducted

by the Rector. It was arranged that the coffin should rest there till its departure for London on January 23, and that Sandringham foresters and gamekeepers should watch over it. It was decided to open the church on the 22nd, from 10.30 a.m. to 5 p.m., to enable King George's tenants and neighbours to take leave of the much-loved "Squire of Sandringham."

## THE DEATH OF KING GEORGE V.; THE ACCESSION OF KING EDWARD VIII.



TOLLED ONLY WHEN A REIGNING SOVEREIGN DIES: "BIG TOM" BEING RUNG AT ST. PAUL'S ON THE DAY AFTER KING GEORGE'S DEATH.



A DUMB SERVANT OF THE DEPARTED MONARCH: EXERCISING JOCK, THE GREY PONY ON WHICH KING GEORGE RODE SHORTLY BEFORE HIS DEATH.



THE ARMY EXPRESSING ITS GRIEF FOR ITS DEAD LEADER: THE COLOURS OF THE GUARD AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE DRAPED IN BLACK.



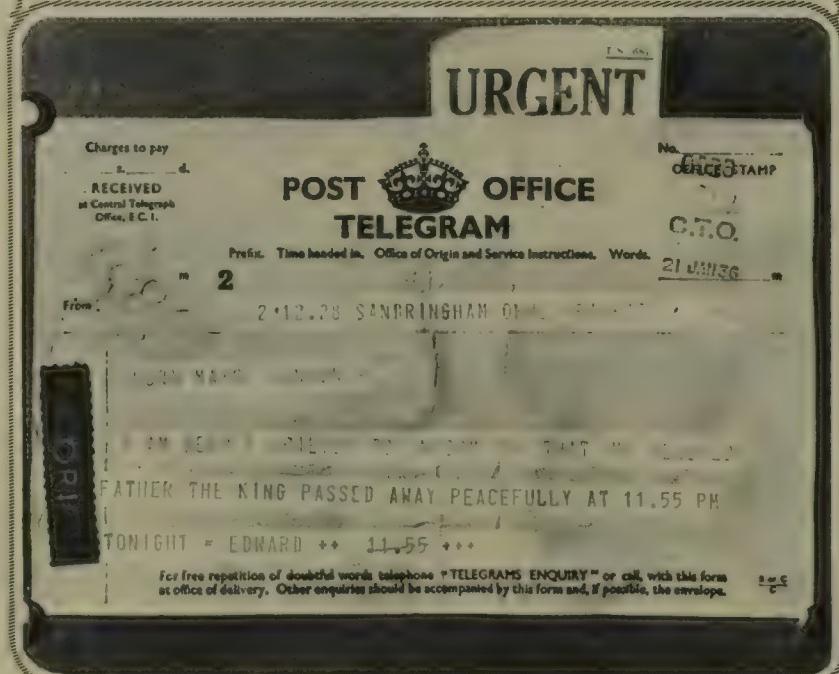
SALUTING THE MEMORY OF THE AUGUST DEAD: HORSE ARTILLERY IN FULL DRESS FIRING SEVENTY GUNS IN HYDE PARK—ONE GUN FOR EACH YEAR OF KING GEORGE'S LIFE.



THE NEW KING LEAVES FOR HIS CAPITAL: EDWARD VIII. AND THE DUKE OF YORK—THE HEIR PRESUMPTIVE—DRIVING FROM SANDRINGHAM TO THE AERODROME; WHENCE THEY FLEW TO HENDON.



AT THE MANSION HOUSE: RECEIVING THE TELEGRAM IN WHICH KING EDWARD VIII. ANNOUNCED HIS FATHER'S DEATH TO THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON—HIS FIRST OFFICIAL ACT.



THE TELEGRAM IN WHICH KING EDWARD VIII. ANNOUNCED HIS FATHER'S DEATH TO THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON; SHOWING THE SIGNATURE "EDWARD," INSTEAD OF "EDWARD P."

The first act of King Edward VIII. was to send a telegram to the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Percy Vincent, informing him of the death of his father. This telegram was signed "Edward." As Prince of Wales the new King's signature was "Edward P."—familiar to Britons the world over. The telegram was received at the Mansion House at 12.35 on January 21, and a reply expressing the deep sympathy and condolences of the citizens of London was at once despatched. King Edward VIII. may be said to have made history on the very first day of

his reign. He travelled by air from Sandringham to London—the first British monarch ever to fly in an aeroplane. The Duke of York, his brother and Heir Presumptive, flew with him. They drove into town from Hendon by car and entered St. James's Palace from the Mall. Later, King Edward made his first speech as monarch, at the meeting of the members of the Privy Council at St. James's Palace. He also made the Accession Declaration and took the oath relating to the security of the Church of Scotland.

# King George V: "A Patriotic Ruler and a Public Servant."

AN APPRECIATION BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE passing of King George the Fifth from the scene of his labours, labours admittedly among the most devoted and unselfish of the public duties of our time, marks in more ways than one a special achievement in our national history. It is self-evident, and has therefore been said by many and seen by all, that through all this lifetime the English Crown has remained popular and secure, in a time when Crowns were falling on every side; Crowns of the most awful antiquity or the most universal historic claim. The Holy Roman Empire is gone; the White Tsar, Emperor of All the Russias, is murdered and forgotten; the War Lord of all the once warring German tribes is an elderly exile writing memoirs; but the remotest rim of this rending storm never even touched the outer coasts of this country, or raised anything worth calling a whisper about the continuity of our historic compromise. This is merely a historical fact, whether men rejoice in it or no; and a very remarkable and impressive fact too, when we come to consider it. But, though this is obvious, what may be called the converse is almost equally obvious. The world is coming to a conflict of extremes, and the popularity of King George had as little to do with the one sort of extreme as the other. No old Tory feared to see him swept away by a mob shouting for a Republic. No old Radical feared to see him uplifted like an ensign by a *coup d'état* directed at a Dictatorship. The Republican had grown too accustomed to a monarch; the Royalist had grown too accustomed to a constitutional monarch. This monarch owed little to the new cult of monarchy. Continental States which have already been shaken by revolutions are under constant fear of being shaken again by restorations. But it is simply the fact touching ourselves, and our own unique insular tradition, that, when we have all said with deep and sincere sorrow, "The King is dead," not a soul thinks seriously of saying anything except "Long live the King!"

The virtues of King George were rather specially of a sort to correct the confusions and corruptions that have made modern government so insecure. What has most harmed modern government, including what we call representative government, is a certain quality that is seldom mentioned, though I think I have mentioned it here, for I think it very serious. It is the loss of the old ideal which associated a love of liberty with a scorn of luxury. The first and best of the democratic idealists were always definite on this point. They demanded that a republican senator should show a republican simplicity. It was that which was to distinguish the senator from the courtier, and from the effeminacy of the Court. We have lived to see the Court set something of an example to the Senates. The King had considerably more republican simplicity, in that sense, than a good many republican plutocrats and millionaires. Nobody ever accused him of being a leader of the Smart Set, or of frequenting those bizarre night clubs where he might have found not a few of the popularly elected politicians. He had little appetite for luxury; he can hardly have had a very definite itch even for leisure. The declaration of abstinence which he made at the beginning of the War was very typical

of him. It was not a merely ritual or royal gesture; if he had been born in any other station there would have been something about him that was thus thrifty and vigilant and ready to renounce. And whether we agree or no with the theory of this or that renunciation, it is certain that this sort of thing was in trenchant contrast with the general use of social emancipation around him. There can be no doubt that it provided what has been very badly needed in our time, a sort of core of orderly and sensible living, in the very midst of a society which, like some pagan societies of the past, is in many ways not far from madness.

It was always something of an irony that the virtues which republicans specially claimed for George

reminded us, in a permanent personal manifestation, of the other and better side of English administration; and especially of the patience and loyalty of the public services, and of those great permanent officials of whom he was the first. Upon this side of public business and bureaucratic devotion there is a general testimony to his thoroughness. I myself, though not in the way of such things, have met many men who were impressed by his knowledge of detail in departments which they had imagined to be almost private experiences of their own. He had certainly learned much more, in all departments of life, than he ever presented as pretensions to the public; and in that sense it might be said that his public life was only too private, and had hardly enough of the old parade of popular monarchy. Perhaps he lived in a state of permanent reaction from the example of the Kaiser.

As a patriotic ruler and a public servant, especially in the matter of responsibility and hard work, his reputation was a thing universally assured. But as a private individual, I rather fancy that he was a good deal misunderstood. He had not, as his father had, the gesture of public life, the presence that seems to fill platforms, the smile that includes crowds; and therefore he adopted in such things a less expansive dignity not without a touch of doggedness, and produced on some strangers an impression of being stolid. But, as a social personality, he was not stolid. Those who met him for the first time, with nothing but this previous impression of public occasions, were almost startled by his vivacity. He spoke frankly, sometimes very frankly, and did not disguise his healthy likes and dislikes. He was probably of the kind that would always prefer talking in private to speaking in public, but not because he had any inherent reluctance to speak. As is often the case with what would seem a mere popular sentiment, there was a certain instinctive accuracy about the phrase that called him the Sailor King. For his personality most immediately recalled a certain sort of lively though experienced naval officer; animated, anecdotal, fond of talking about important things in a casual way. Naturally, this aspect could not be known to most of us, except by accident or incidental privilege; but the indirect effects of it can be felt in innumerable stories even at second and third hand. If he was unfitted for



THE CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V.: HIS MAJESTY AND HIS CONSORT, QUEEN MARY, CROWNED AND IN THEIR ROBES.

King George V succeeded to the Throne on the death of his father, King Edward VII., on May 6, 1910. The Coronation took place at Westminster Abbey on June 22, 1911. On his Majesty's Accession, in accordance with the Regency Act of 1910, Queen Mary was nominated Regent in the event of a demise of the Crown while the Heir to the Throne was under age. The then Prince of Wales was at that time under sixteen.

Washington were to a great extent exemplified by George the Third. It is a far more pregnant and profitable irony, in the present development of England and America, that they were exhibited in a more enlightened and efficient way by George the Fifth. The popular suspicion which poisons so much of popular government to-day is directly connected with the exaggerated pursuit of pleasure. It is a suspicion, not only of wealth, but of the waste of wealth. It is a suspicion that almost anything may be a mere ladder to the life of the rich, even an attack on the rich. A friend of mine expressed it long ago, on the occasion of a political election, in lines which I hope are familiar—

The evil power that buttressed privilege  
And went with women and champagne and bridge  
Broke, and Democracy resumed her reign  
Which went with bridge and women and champagne.

Against this sort of impression, the whole attitude of the late King was a very valuable corrective. It

the flamboyant kingcraft of Potsdam, he was the very reverse of a man who merely adopted the pose of the impenetrable, or tried to suggest significance by silence. He had views on a great variety of things, and did not hesitate to express them; only his self-expression was naturally conversational rather than oratorical. There is one thing, however, which is universally attested, both by the direct and the indirect impressions. He was quite unusually considerate; not only in the loose sense of being kindly, but in the literal sense of considering how to be kind. The strongest impressions of his thoughtfulness for others came from those who had been in the closest relation with him for many years, under conditions of Court life which generally breed an endless crop of complaints and rivalries and bitter recollections. "Even in a palace life can be lived well," said the emperor of the world; and in one or two cases, such as King George's, it can be added that it could hardly be lived anywhere more simply, or with less evil of pride.

## KING GEORGE THE FIFTH.

By MICHAEL MACDONAGH.

EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, was the guest at dinner of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple one evening early in May 1893. He was to have been accompanied by his son, the Duke of York, but the "Sailor Prince," as he was popularly styled, was not with him. "I have no doubt," said the Prince of Wales, genially explaining the Duke's absence, "that it would have afforded my son the greatest pleasure to come among you; but, as it is only two days since he has become engaged to a charming young lady, I think you will understand he is most naturally spending the evening in her company." This was the first announcement of the engagement of "His Royal Highness George Frederick, Duke of York, Earl of Inverness, and Baron Killarney, to Her Serene Highness the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck," to quote the official publication of the event, a few days later, in the *London Gazette*. The company at the dinner were carried to their feet by a simultaneous feeling of delight, and the ancient hall of the Middle Temple rang with loud and prolonged cheers of gratification.

This royal engagement made a particularly strong appeal both to the sentiment and the loyalty of the nation. The Duke of York had come into the direct line of succession to the throne owing to the death the year before of his elder brother, Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence. In December 1891, Prince Albert Victor proposed to Princess Mary of Teck and was accepted. The wedding was to have taken place on Feb. 27, 1892. On Jan. 14, 1892, the Prince died of pneumonia, following influenza, after less than a week's illness. The deepest sympathy was felt for Princess Mary. Born and brought up in England, and going about with her mother, the Duchess of Teck—an intensely kindly and well-beloved Princess—the girl was admired for her winsomeness and was most popular. The country had rejoiced that its future King, instead of following the old custom of contracting a marriage alliance with a foreign Court, was

to wed an English Princess. And it was the tragic disappointment of this prospect, caused by the untimely death of the Duke of Clarence, which gave an added zest to the rejoicings at the news that Princess Mary's betrothal to the Duke of York would bring about its fulfilment after all. Prince George and Princess Mary were cousins. Both were descended directly from George III., the Prince being the great-

superiors must be rendered implicitly without demur. Thus originates the bluff heartiness of manner and freedom from airs and pretensions which distinguish the Naval officer. No distinction was made between Prince George and his shipmates. He was all that "sailor" and "Naval officer" imply. There was not a trace of affectation in his manner. He was then a good singer of comic songs, and the humour of a situation appealed to him. Once when his ship was in Turkish waters a Pasha came on board to pay his respects to the grandson of Queen Victoria and the son of the Prince of Wales. It happened that the Prince that day was having his turn at the duty of coaling, and when he appeared on deck from the stokehold, his overalls black and his face and hands grimy with coal-dust, even the Eastern calm of the Pasha was ruffled at the sight.

The ambition of Prince George was one day to have the pride and joy of hoisting his flag as an Admiral on the active list. He used to say how glad he was that he would not have to be King, as he wanted to remain a sailor. After sixteen years' continuous service afloat, his career at sea was abruptly terminated by the death of his elder brother. He was raised to the Peerage as Duke of York, and was introduced in the House of Lords by his father, the Prince of Wales. The education and training he had had in the Navy was of a solid, practical kind. It brought him into close touch with human nature and realities. Thus equipped, he turned to the study of matters more closely

related to the high office to which he was ultimately to be called—the working of the British Constitution and the various departments of public life; and he did it, as was always his way, with quiet, unostentatious, and thorough diligence. During the ten years of the reign of King Edward, he was, as Prince of Wales, the companion and co-adjutor of his father in the ceremonies of government. This was a training which few, if any, Kings of England have had. The particular aim of his

[Continued overleaf]



KING GEORGE V. IN CHILDHOOD: HIS LATE MAJESTY IN THE ARMS OF HIS MOTHER; AND WITH HIS FATHER AND HIS ELDER BROTHER.

King George V. was born on June 3, 1865, and succeeded his father, King Edward VII., on May 6, 1910. His elder brother, the Duke of Clarence, died on January 14, 1892.

great-grandson, and the Princess the great-granddaughter of that monarch. They were married at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on July 6, 1893, by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Prince George had adopted the sea as his vocation. He was devotedly attached to it. The Royal Navy is at once an autocracy and a democracy. No rank except service rank is recognised. Obedience to

## FROM FROCK TO KILT, "ETONS," AND UNIFORM: KING GEORGE AS A BOY.



IN 1870: KING EDWARD, QUEEN ALEXANDRA, DUKE OF CLARENCE, KING GEORGE, AND A DAUGHTER.



IN SAILOR-SUIT DAYS: A "PROPHETIC" BOYHOOD PORTRAIT OF THE SEA-LOVING KING GEORGE.



KILTED: KING GEORGE AND THE DUKE OF CLARENCE, WITH THEIR FATHER, KING EDWARD.



IN SCOTTISH DRESS: KING GEORGE KILTED IN THE 'SEVENTIES.



ETON-JACKETED: KING GEORGE PHOTOGRAPHED IN 1873.



THE SAILOR PRINCE: KING GEORGE IN THE EARLY 'SEVENTIES.



IN HIS UNIFORM AS A NAVAL CADET: KING GEORGE AT THE BEGINNING OF HIS CAREER AS A SAILOR.



IN 1880: KING EDWARD, QUEEN ALEXANDRA, THE DUKE OF CLARENCE, KING GEORGE (RIGHT), AND DAUGHTERS.



BOYHOOD: KING GEORGE WITH QUEEN ALEXANDRA AND THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

King George V. was born on June 3, 1865, second son of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, and succeeded to the Throne on the death of his father on May 6, 1910. The elder son, the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, died on January 14, 1892. The future Sovereign joined the training-ship "Britannia"

when he was twelve, and, in 1877, he and his brother made a two-years' world-cruise in the "Bacchante." A little later, he was gazetted a Midshipman and appointed to the "Coda," then on the North American station. He was promoted Lieutenant in 1885; Commander in 1891; and Captain in 1893.

Royal Highness was to make himself a personal link between the United Kingdom and the Commonwealths of British nations overseas. In March 1901, shortly after his father's accession to the throne, being then Duke of Cornwall—having succeeded his father in that Duke-dom—he set out with the Duchess on a tour which embraced India, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Canada. Over 50,000 miles of land and water were traversed. The Duke received 544 addresses and made eighty-nine speeches. He laid twenty-one foundation-stones and shook hands with 35,000 men and women. It was on his return home a year later that the Duke was made Prince of Wales. Speaking at a luncheon given at the Guildhall by the Lord Mayor and Corporation, he said: "If I were asked to specify any particular impression derived from our tour, I should unhesitatingly place before all others those of loyalty to the Crown and attachment to the Old Country." It was on this occasion that he delivered a memorable exhortation—"Wake up, England!"

Thus it may be said that the Navy was King George's Public School and the British Empire his University. Unlike his father, King George was a great reader of books—history, biography, travel, and

company for company's sake. He was most happy as a private gentleman in the quiet of family life. As King, he was a serious and laborious worker, incessantly engrossed in State affairs and business; and it afforded him the greatest pleasure to appear informally at

deep-set eyes, bespeak a union of sensitiveness, friendliness, and humorous sagacity. In the cheers with which his people greeted him on public occasions might be heard the unqualified notes of high esteem, absolute confidence, and warm affection.



THE MARRIAGE OF KING GEORGE V. AND QUEEN MARY: THE WEDDING GROUP ON JULY 6, 1893.

The wedding of King George, then the Duke of York, and his second cousin, Princess Victoria Mary, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Teck, took place on July 6, 1893, in the Chapel of St. James's Palace. The bridesmaids were the Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales, and Princesses Victoria of Edinburgh, Alexandra of Edinburgh, Beatrice of Edinburgh, Victoria Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, Margaret of Connaught, Patricia of Connaught, Victoria Eugenie of Battenberg, and Victoria Alice of Battenberg.

gatherings of his people, seeing them at their sports and amusements. He had certain simple and fundamental qualities of character which were very endearing. He was as unpretentious as it is possible for a King to be. He was not so jovial as his father was, but he had more urbanity. He was approachable, friendly, and sympathetic in manner. King Edward would sternly dismiss anyone whom he

a homely life. Society did not greatly appeal to them, nor company either. Queen Mary is the most domesticated of women, a true housewife. It is no hyperbole to say that the suburban villa—the home of the great middle class—could see in the Palace a replica of itself; on a higher plane and in more luxurious surroundings, no doubt, but in things essential presenting the same kind of domesticity.



KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY AT THE WEDDING OF THEIR ONLY DAUGHTER: THE GROUP TAKEN AFTER THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS MARY AND VISCOUNT LASCELLES ON FEBRUARY 28, 1922.

explorations being his favourite subjects. King George afforded a complete contrast to King Edward in mind and temperament and individuality. He had more reserve and restraint of manner, the result partly of an unassuming nature, and partly of a high seriousness and sincerity. He had not his father's delight in the light side of life, in social relaxations, in



KING GEORGE AT THE WEDDING OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK: A GROUP TAKEN AFTER THE CEREMONY IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY ON APRIL 26, 1923.

Included in the group are (from left to right) the Earl and Countess of Strathmore, father and mother of the bride; the bride and bridegroom; Queen Mary and King George.

thought was presuming too far. King George would not hurt the feelings of even the most pushful by a look of annoyance. When attending public functions he graciously received everyone who desired a word with him, and when he had heard it he responded with a kindly comment or an understanding smile. The whole bearded countenance of the King, with its

Probably the one really striking difference between one home life and the other was in regard to card-playing. Bridge is a popular pastime around Hampstead and Streatham. Neither the King nor the Queen cared for cards, differing in this respect from King Edward, with whom card-playing was a passion. King George and Queen Mary shared that

[Continued on page 10]

THE WEDDING OF KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY: THE EVENT OF 1893.



THE MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF YORK AND PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY OF TECK (PRINCESS MAY): THE ROYAL TABLE AT THE WEDDING BREAKFAST AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE—THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM ON THE RIGHT OF QUEEN VICTORIA.



THE CEREMONIAL PROCESSION OF THE BRIDEGROOM: THE DUKE OF YORK ON HIS WAY TO THE CHAPEL ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S, FOR HIS WEDDING TO PRINCESS MAY OF TECK ON JULY 6, 1893.



WHEN THE FUTURE KING GEORGE V. WAS MARRIED TO THE PRINCESS WHO WAS TO BECOME HIS "MOST DEARLY BELOVED CONSORT THE QUEEN": THE WEDDING OF THE DUKE OF YORK AND PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY OF TECK IN THE CHAPEL ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S.

The wedding of the Duke of York, afterwards Prince of Wales and then King George V., and Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, only daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Teck, took place in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on July 6, 1893. The occasion, naturally enough, aroused intense interest, and it was written in "The Illustrated London News" of the time: "If a scene of national enthusiasm and national joy such as was witnessed on Thursday, July 6, in London, has no

rival in English history, it is because there has hardly been an occasion so full of deep moment to us as a people, or one more abounding in national import." That the union was one blessed with much happiness all the world knows, and it was but fitting that his late Majesty should set first in the list of those Counsellors of State nominated during his last illness "Our Most dearly beloved Consort the Queen."

FAMILY PORTRAITS: KING GEORGE IN GROUPS OF OTHER DAYS.



AT OSBORNE IN THE DAYS OF QUEEN VICTORIA: A GROUP INCLUDING HER MAJESTY AND KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY (THEN DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK).

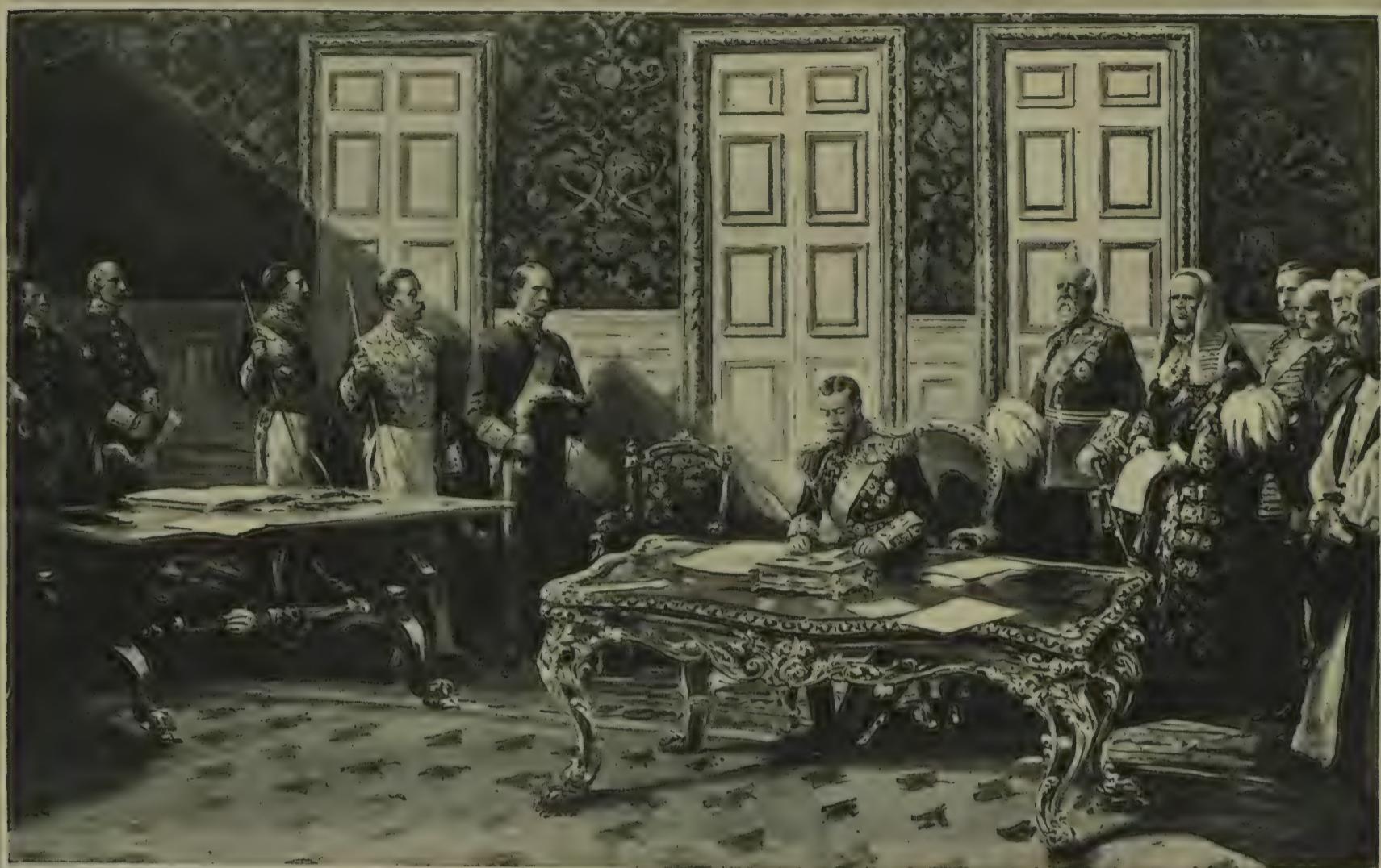


AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE: A GROUP INCLUDING KING EDWARD, QUEEN ALEXANDRA, KING GEORGE, AND THE DUKE OF CLARENCE, BY WHOSE DEATH THE THEN PRINCE GEORGE BECAME HEIR TO THE THRONE.

In the upper illustration (reading from left to right) are seen Prince Leopold of Battenberg, Princess Aribert of Anhalt, Prince Edward (later Prince of Wales), the Duchess of York (now Queen Mary), Princess Mary, Princess Margaret of Connaught, Prince Alexander of Battenberg, Prince Albert (later Duke of York), the Duke of York (later the Prince of Wales, and then King George V.), Queen Victoria, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Duchess of Connaught, Princess Patricia

of Connaught, Princess Henry of Battenberg, Princess Ena of Battenberg (now Queen of Spain), Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, and Prince Maurice of Battenberg.—In the second group (from left to right, at the back) are the Duke of Clarence, whose death, in January 1892 made the then Prince George the Heir to the Throne; the Queen of Norway, Queen Alexandra, the Duchess of Fife, and King Edward; and (in front) King George and Princess Victoria.

## THE ACCESSION OF KING GEORGE: THE FIRST COUNCIL; THE CORONATION.



HIS MAJESTY'S FIRST OFFICIAL ACT AFTER HIS ACCESSION TO THE THRONE: SUBSCRIBING TWO INSTRUMENTS AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE ON THE DAY FOLLOWING THE DEATH OF KING EDWARD VII.



THE CORONATION IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY ON JUNE 22, 1911: KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY IN THEIR CHAIRS OF STATE DURING THE SERMON—  
THE ROYAL BOX BEHIND THEM.

King George's first official act after his accession was his attendance at a meeting of the Privy Council on Saturday, May 7, 1910. Then it was that he took the usual oath for the security of the Church of Scotland, subscribing to the customary two instruments. The Councillors were afterwards re-sworn and kissed hands on being presented.—The ceremony of the Coronation took place in Westminster

Abbey on June 22, 1911, with all the ancient rites. At the moment shown in the photograph, the King (wearing his Cap of State) and the Queen were listening to the sermon preached by the Archbishop of York from the Cranmer pulpit. The text was: "I am among you as he that serveth." In the Royal Box may be seen Princess Mary and the Duke of York (on the left).

## KING GEORGE AND SPORT: PHASES OF HIS MAJESTY'S MANY-SIDED INTEREST.



AT HENLEY REGATTA IN 1912: KING GEORGE, QUEEN MARY, AND PRINCESS MARY WATCHING THE RACING FROM THE BLUE AND WHITE PAVILION.



AT HENLEY REGATTA IN 1912: THE KING'S WATERMEN RAISING THEIR SCARLET OARS AS THE ROYAL PARTY ENTERED THE STATE BARGE.



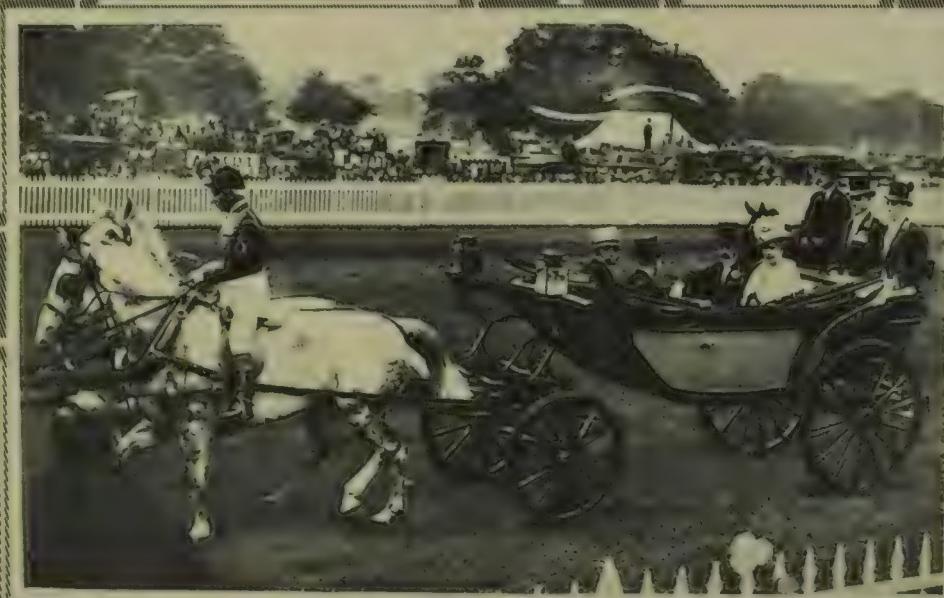
A SOVEREIGN AT A CRICKET TEST MATCH FOR THE FIRST TIME: KING GEORGE AT LORD'S IN JULY 1912.



KING GEORGE AND ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL: HIS MAJESTY SHAKING HANDS WITH THE MANCHESTER CITY CAPTAIN, AT A CUP FINAL.



KING GEORGE AND BOXING: HIS MAJESTY WATCHING A BOUT BETWEEN BOMBARDIER WELLS AND PAT O'KEEFE.



AT A RACE MEETING HE ALWAYS ATTENDED IN SEMI-STATE: KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY, WITH THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, DRIVING ALONG THE COURSE AT ROYAL ASCOT, IN 1927.



KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY AT THE WIMBLEDON LAWN-TENNIS JUBILEE MEETING IN 1926: MRS. GODFREE (MISS KITTY MCKANE) PRESENTED TO HIS MAJESTY.

King George showed his interest in sport on many occasions. He was not the racing man his father was; but, as noted elsewhere, he attended many famous meetings and, of course, was an owner. He was most attracted by yachting and shooting; and then, perhaps, by lawn tennis and Rugby football. When he visited Lord's, in July 1912, his Majesty created a record, for he was the first Sovereign thus to visit a Test Match—in this particular instance, the first Test

Match played at Lord's between Australia and South Africa. For the first time after his Accession, he witnessed boxing contests in March 1914, in the Riding School of the Albany Barracks. In the picture, Bombardier Wells, then heavyweight champion of England, is seen fighting Pat O'Keefe, the middle-weight champion of England. At the Wimbledon Lawn-Tennis Jubilee, ex-champions were presented to their Majesties, and the Queen handed each a silver medal.

## GEORGE V., THE SAILOR KING: HIS MAJESTY AFLOAT AT COWES.



HELPING TO SAIL HIS FAMOUS RACING CUTTER "BRITANNIA": KING GEORGE  
LENDING A HAND WITH THE SPINNAKER AT COWES.



THE KING AT THE WHEEL: HIS MAJESTY CRUISING ROUND THE ISLE OF  
WIGHT IN MR. W. G. JAMESON'S YACHT "MAGDALENE."



WITH THE SKIPPER, MAJOR HUNLOKE (NOW SIR PHILIP HUNLOKE), AT THE WHEEL: KING GEORGE V. ABOARD HIS RACING CUTTER  
"BRITANNIA" AT COWES REGATTA IN 1923.

King George was very much the Sailor King, and one of his greatest delights was to be afloat in his famous racing yacht "Britannia," a winner of prizes almost innumerable, and a craft still on the active list. His Majesty's naval career proper ended, as we have noted elsewhere, after he had been promoted Captain in the Royal Navy, a rank he attained in 1893; but that did not in the least curtail his interest in sea matters, Service and otherwise. The occasion on which the

photographs given above were taken has extra historic interest in that the chief event on the August 11 had been postponed to that day out of regard to President Harding, of the United States, whose funeral took place on the 10th. Then, as at many another Cowes Regatta, his Majesty took an active part on board his cutter. On the 10th, he cruised round the Isle of Wight in Mr. W. G. Jameson's yacht "Magdalene," with Princess Victoria and the Duke of Connaught.



ONE OF THE FINEST SHOTS IN HIS KINGDOM: KING GEORGE V.  
TAKING A HIGH BIRD AT HALL BARN.

love of music which has always been a characteristic of the Royal Family. King George's favourite masters were Mendelssohn and Gounod. He also greatly enjoyed an old ballad sung to her own accompaniment by Queen Mary.

But the truest picture of the royal home life is one which presents the King, at rest after a hard and trying day over State affairs, reading the latest book of travel or biography to the Queen, while her Majesty is engaged with busy fingers on crochet for charitable gifts. In former times the King or Queen was allowed hardly a moment of privacy. Sleeping or waking, dressing or undressing, eating or drinking, walking or sitting, indoors or out of doors, there was always some Court functionary, male or female, in close attendance from whom there was no escape. At home, King George and Queen Mary saw to it that they were untroubled by the attentions of Gold Stick in Waiting, or Silver Stick in Waiting, or even Silver Stick Adjutant in Waiting. Whatever service they required was supplied by their own domestic servants.

It was at Sandringham that their Majesties' hearts were set and their first fond hopes remained—Sandringham, their country seat, as it was the country seat of King Edward and Queen Alexandra before them. It is one of the best sporting estates in the country. About 10,000 pheasants are reared there annually. There is an entire absence of warnings, so familiar elsewhere, as to prosecutions for trespass and pains and penalties. But the King's preserves are never poached. This is to be attributed more to the loyalty of poachers than to the vigilance of keepers.

King George's favourite sport was game-shooting. As a shot he had very few equals. It is doubtful whether any adept at the gun could do much more than hold his own with the King at driven birds. Many stories are told of his fine shooting. One relates to grouse at Balmoral. The King with his two guns was in a butt towards which eleven driven grouse came flying, but on reaching the butt the birds turned and crossed the line. Nevertheless, the King brought down four of the birds in front of the butt and four behind—a feat in shooting with two guns which, for rapidity and precision, it would be difficult to beat. In pheasant-shooting at Sandringham, the King's average of successes was over 80 per cent. of the cartridges fired.

To be so good an all-round shot as King George requires uncommon steadiness of nerve, quickness and accuracy of vision. These qualities can only be secured by simple and plain living and regular exercise throughout the year. His Majesty was probably the most temperate and abstemious King that has ever sat in the English Throne. Walking was the form of exercise he preferred. He liked it better even than riding.

At the Annual Meeting of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain that was held in July 1922, a delegate mentioned that, when he was presented to King George during a visit of his Majesty to an industrial centre, the King, discussing with him the housing question, said: "My heart bleeds when I read of the conditions in which so many of my people are housed." "Would not your Majesty bring the matter to the notice of the Government?" said the miner. The King's reply was: "I never

interfere in the affairs or with the policy of the Cabinet." This statement by the King of his constitutional position, as it appeared to his Majesty, finds support in everything relevant to it that has come to light. His Majesty stood absolutely neutral in Party controversies or public affairs. He abided strictly by the advice of his Ministers.

In "The Life and Letters of Walter Page," who was the Ambassador of the United States to England during the Great War, there is an account of an interesting smoking-room chat with King George. "He talked about himself," says Page, "and his position as King." One of the remarks of the King was: "Knowing the difficulties of a limited monarch, I thank Heaven I am spared being an absolute one." "He went on," Page proceeds, "to enumerate the large number of things he was obliged to do, and the little power that he had, not at all in a tone of complaint, but as a merely impersonal explanation." The reign of King George will be notable for this—that in it a perfect constitutional adjustment of the monarchy to its contemporary environment, political and social, was effected. And it was effected for all time. The King is sometimes called the crowned President of a Republic. That is no more than a fanciful description of his office. The Government of the country is monarchical in form and democratic in practice. What George V. really was—as the political events of his reign establish—was a Democratic King.

It has been a reign crowded with tremendous events. The King came to the Throne at a time of bitter Party controversy at home. Civil war seemed to be casting its shadow before. The King stood outside the domestic quarrel strictly neutral, but very anxious. Then he had to face, in the Great War a national crisis more tremendous than had ever tried any of our Kings for many generations.

On July 18, 1917, during the War, there appeared in the Press a proclamation by King George affecting the Royal Family, of a peculiar and exceptional public interest. It set forth—

We, out of our Royal Will and Authority, do hereby declare and announce that as from the date of this Our Royal Proclamation Our House and Family shall be styled and known as the House and Family of Windsor; and that all the descendants in the male line of Our said Grandmother Queen Victoria who are subjects of these Realms, other than female descendants who may marry or may have married, shall bear the said Name of Windsor.

What this means is that Edward VII. was the last Sovereign of the Brunswick or Hanoverian line, and that George V. was the first of the British line. King George could have made no happier choice of a name for his House and family than that of his most ancient palace and chief seat. "Windsor" appeals to the pride of patriotism. It is expressive of the island's long history and traditions.

Many thrones crashed in Europe as the result of the World War. Other kingships passed into the custody of Dictators. The Royal House of Britain, the most ancient of them all, stood more firmly than ever under George V., broad-based on the people's will and affection.



KING GEORGE V. AND THE HEIR TO THE THRONE AS SHOTS: HIS MAJESTY,  
WITH EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, IN 1911.

*From the Drawing by G. C. Wilmshurst.*

## KING GEORGE AS BIG-GAME HUNTER: TIGERS AND "RHINO" IN NEPAL.



KING GEORGE  
ON A  
BIG-GAME  
HUNTING  
EXPEDITION  
IN INDIA :  
HIS MAJESTY  
(SEEN IN THE  
HOWDAH  
OF THE BIG  
ELEPHANT  
IN THE CENTRE)  
INSPECTING  
THE RESULT  
OF A  
MORNING'S  
SPORT,  
INCLUDING  
FOUR TIGERS,  
DURING A  
"SHOOT"  
IN NEPAL  
IN 1911.



KING GEORGE  
IN THE ACT  
OF SHOOTING  
A CHARGING  
RHINOCEROS,  
IN THE  
NEPALESE  
JUNGLE :  
A TENSE  
MOMENT  
DURING HIS  
BIG-GAME  
HUNTING  
EXPEDITION  
AS THE  
GUEST OF  
THE PRIME  
MINISTER OF  
NEPAL.

These photographs, which appeared in our issue of January 20, 1912, were taken a few weeks previously, when King George was in Nepal as the guest of its Prime Minister and virtual ruler, the Maharajah Sir Chandra Shamsher Jang. To quote our descriptive note at the time: "It is on record that, out of a total of 30 tigers killed, 24 fell to the King's rifle. It is reported further that he brought down a tiger and a bear with a right and left. This is not likely to

cause astonishment, for King George is one of the three finest game shots in England, and perhaps the finest all-round shot in the Empire." In Nepal other big-game also abound, including rhinoceros, elephant, wild boar, sambur, and marsh deer. "The rhinoceros (we read) is regarded as the royal game in the royal preserve of Nepal, and is shot only by permission of the State. Eighteen were accounted for during the imperial trip."

## GREAT PUBLIC OCCASIONS ON WHICH KING GEORGE WAS THE CENTRAL FIGURE: SCENES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.



1. THE OPENING OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION AT WEMBLEY IN 1924: KING GEORGE, WITH QUEEN MARY, ON THE DAIS, LISTENING TO AN ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY THE PRINCE OF WALES (STANDING BEFORE HIM TO THE LEFT).



2. KING GEORGE OPENING THE IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM AND VICTORY EXHIBITION AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE IN 1920: A GROUP ON THE PLATFORM INCLUDING QUEEN MARY, THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, AND THE DUKE OF YORK.



3. AT THE OPENING OF THE SCOTTISH NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL AT EDINBURGH CASTLE BY THE PRINCE OF WALES IN 1927: KING GEORGE (IN UNIFORM, SALUTING, ON THE LEFT) AND QUEEN MARY (NEXT TO RIGHT IN FRONT).



4. SIGNING THE DEED OF CONSECRATION OF LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL AFTER THE RELIGIOUS CEREMONY: KING GEORGE (IN UNIFORM) STANDING BEHIND QUEEN MARY AS SHE SIGNED, WITH DR. LANG (NOW ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY) AT THE OTHER END OF THE TABLE.



5. AT THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN WARRIOR IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY: KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY (STANDING TOGETHER IN THE CENTRE) AT "THE GOAL OF PILGRIMAGE FOR THE EMPIRE," ON THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF ARMISTICE DAY IN 1923.



6. THE SILVER WEDDING OF KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY: A GENERAL VIEW OF THE CONGREGATION DURING THE SINGING OF THE NATIONAL ANTHEM AT THE CLOSE OF THE SERVICE HELD IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL ON JULY 6, 1935—SHOWING THEIR MAJESTIES IN THE CENTRE FOREGROUND, WITH THE LATE QUEEN ALEXANDRA TO THE RIGHT OF KING GEORGE.



7. KING GEORGE AT THE CENOTAPH ON THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF ARMISTICE DAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1928: A GROUP DURING THE SILENCE, WITH THE DUKE OF YORK (NEXT TO THE KING), AND PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT (ON THE RIGHT).

We illustrate here some of the most memorable post-war ceremonies in which King George took the leading part. (1) On April 23 (St. George's Day), 1924, accompanied by Queen Mary, he opened the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, in response to the invitation of the Prince of Wales as President of the Exhibition. (2) The Imperial War Museum and Victory Exhibition were opened by King George at the Crystal Palace on June 9, 1920. "To us," he said, "it stands, not for a symbol of the pride of victory, but as an embodiment and a lasting memorial of common effort and common sacrifice." (3) The Scottish National War Memorial at Edinburgh Castle was opened by the Prince of Wales on July 14, 1927. King George and Queen Mary arrived later, and the King deposited, in a casket in the Shrine, the Rolls of Honour. (4) The new Cathedral at Liverpool was consecrated on July 19, 1924. After the religious ceremony,

five "remembrance" clerks (seen kneeling in the foreground of our photograph) brought in a table with old-time writing materials, and on it the Deed of Consecration was signed, first by the Bishop of Liverpool, next by King George, and then by Queen Mary. Among other witnesses were the Archbishops of Canterbury and York. (5) King George attended many ceremonies at the Unknown Warrior's grave. This photograph is typical of the impressive scene on such occasions. (6) On July 6, 1935, King George and Queen Mary celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage, and a special "Silver Wedding" service was held in St. Paul's Cathedral. (6) On the tenth anniversary of Armistice Day King George once more attended the great open-air ceremony in Whitehall, and laid his wreath at the foot of the Cenotaph.

## KING GEORGE AT INTERESTING MOMENTS: PUBLIC AND FAMILY EVENTS.



1. KING GEORGE'S RECOVERY FROM HIS ILLNESS IN 1925: BACK IN LONDON FROM A MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE—(L. TO R.) QUEEN MARY, KING GEORGE, PRINCE GEORGE, AND PRINCE HENRY, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.



2. KING GEORGE IN SICILY DURING HIS CONVALESCENT CRUISE IN APRIL 1925: HIS MAJESTY LANDING FROM THE ROYAL YACHT AT SYRACUSE, FOLLOWED BY PRINCE GEORGE (SECOND FROM LEFT).



3. KING GEORGE (IN HIS UNIFORM AS COLONEL-IN-CHIEF OF THE BLACK WATCH) INSPECTING THE ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS (THE KING'S BODYGUARD FOR SCOTLAND) AT HOLYROOD PALACE: AN INCIDENT OF THE SCOTTISH VISIT IN JULY 1927.



4. THE CHRISTENING OF PRINCESS MARY'S FIRST SON: (L. TO R.) KING GEORGE, THE COUNTESS OF HAREWOOD, PRINCESS MARY, QUEEN MARY (WITH THE BABY), AND VISCOUNT LASCELLES.



5. A HAPPY GROUP AT PRINCESS MAUD'S DEPARTURE FOR HER HONEYMOON: (L. TO R., IN FRONT) PRINCE HENRY, KING GEORGE, PRINCE GEORGE, AND THE DUKE OF YORK; IN 1923.



6. PRINCESS ELIZABETH'S CHRISTENING: (L. TO R.) STANDING—THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, KING GEORGE, THE DUKE OF YORK, AND THE EARL OF STRATHMORE; (SEATED) LADY ELPHINSTONE, QUEEN MARY, THE DUCHESS OF YORK (WITH PRINCESS ELIZABETH), THE COUNTESS OF STRATHMORE, AND PRINCESS MARY.

(1) King George and Queen Mary arrived back in London on April 25, 1925, after their five weeks' cruise in the Mediterranean, for the King's health. They are here seen leaving Victoria for Buckingham Palace. (2) During their cruise they visited Sicily, and spent a day in Syracuse, accompanied by Princess Victoria and Prince George. (3) In July 1927, King George and Queen Mary visited Scotland. The inspection of the Royal Company of Archers, the King's Bodyguard for Scotland, took place in the gardens of Holyrood Palace on July 13.

(4) Princess Mary's first son was baptized on Palm Sunday, 1923, by Dr. Lang, Archbishop of York, now Archbishop of Canterbury. (5) The wedding of Princess Maud, daughter of the Princess Royal, to Lord Carnegie, eldest son of the Earl of Southesk, took place in the Guards' Chapel, on November 12, 1923. Our photograph was taken outside the Princess Royal's house in Portman Square, as the couple left for the honeymoon. (6) Princess Elizabeth was baptized, by Dr. Lang, on May 29, 1926, in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace.

## KING GEORGE AND THE ARTS: PAGEANT; OPERA; PAINTING; DANCING.



AT THE "NAPOLEON" PAGEANT MATINÉE AT HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE, IN 1928:  
KING GEORGE, QUEEN MARY, AND THE DUCHESS OF YORK.



AT A GALA PERFORMANCE AT THE OPERA: KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY  
AT COVENT GARDEN WITH THE KING AND QUEEN OF DENMARK, IN 1914.



AT THE TATE GALLERY IN 1926: KING GEORGE (ON THE RIGHT) POINTING OUT  
TO QUEEN MARY QUALITIES OF SARGENT'S PAINTING OF "THE MISSES HUNTER"  
IN THE SARGENT GALLERY.

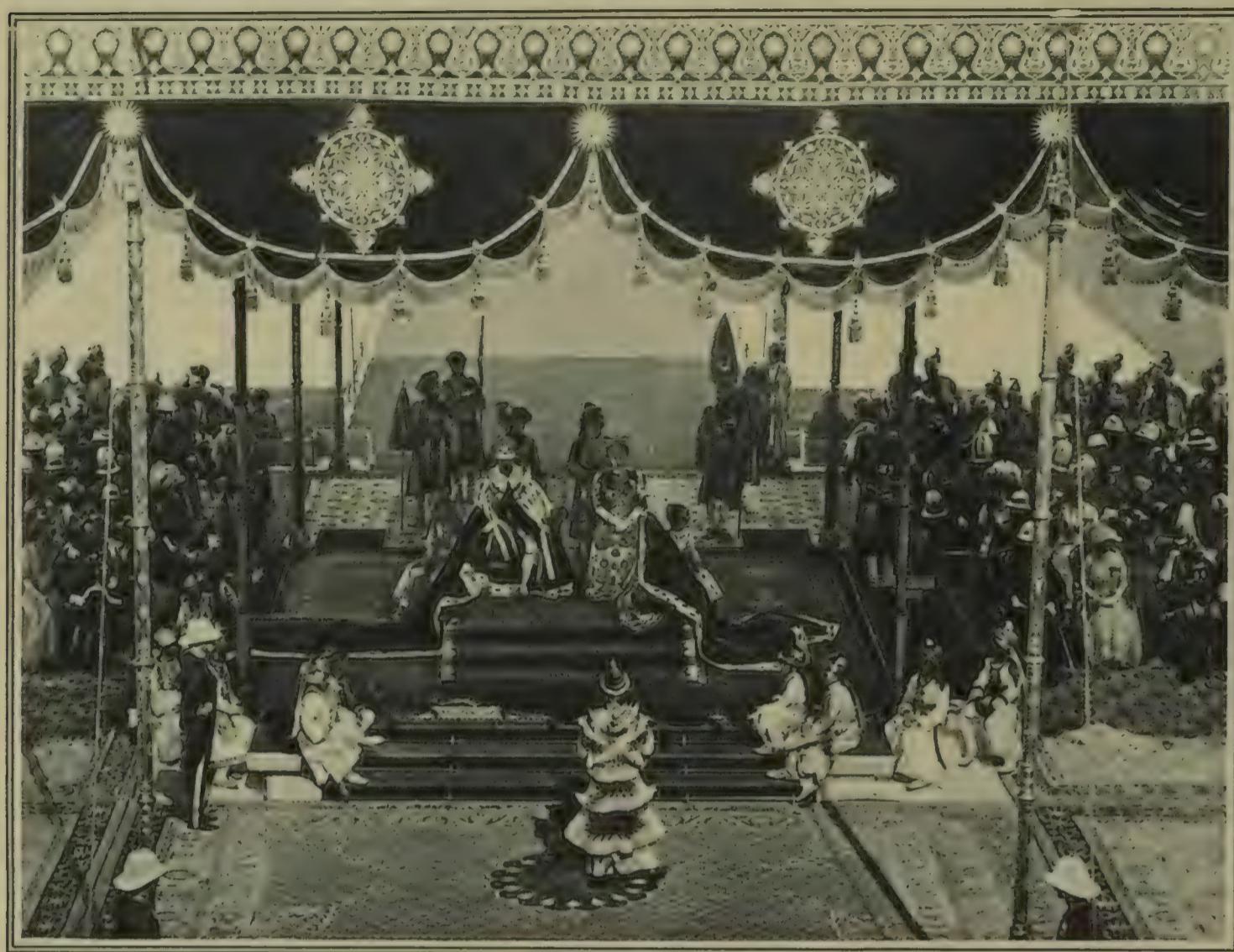


AT THE DEVONSHIRE HOUSE BALL IN 1897: KING GEORGE AS GEORGE  
CLIFFORD, EARL OF CUMBERLAND; AND QUEEN MARY AS ONE OF THE  
SUITE OF "LA REINE MARGOT."

Despite his manifold activities in other directions, King George contrived to find time to interest himself in the arts, and it may be added that Queen Mary has always done so. After the Accession, the King and Queen visited the theatre privately on rather fewer occasions than before, but, together, they witnessed many a piece and, of course, a number of charity performances, not only in the theatre proper, but in certain of the music-halls. In the same way, both King George and his Consort attended not only gala performances at Covent Garden,

but ordinary performances. As to art, King George and Queen Mary made it a custom to visit the Royal Academy each year. Queen Mary, especially, has always followed the doings of the painters, visiting many a gallery and making quite a number of purchases. The Devonshire House Ball in 1897 caused a great sensation. King George (then Duke of York) figured as Elizabeth's champion knight, George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, his royal mistress's glove in his hand as a gage; while the Duchess was seen in the suite of "La Reine Margot."

## KING GEORGE AS EMPEROR OF INDIA: THE DELHI CORONATION.



WITH THE SYMBOLS OF IMPERIAL POWER ABOUT HIM : THE KING-EMPEROR, ACCCOMPANIED BY QUEEN MARY, RECEIVING HOMAGE AT THE DELHI DURBAR, IN 1911 : A RULING CHIEF OF BURMA MAKING HIS OBEISANCE.



IN FULL VIEW OF THE PEOPLE : THE KING-EMPEROR AND THE QUEEN-EMPERESS ON THE BALCONY OF SHAH JEHAN'S PALACE IN THE FORT AT DELHI, THE CITY IN WHICH HIS MAJESTY WAS CROWNED AS EMPEROR OF INDIA ON DECEMBER 12, 1911.

As noted elsewhere, the Coronation of King George V took place at Westminster Abbey on June 22, 1911. Later in the year, his Majesty, accompanied by Queen Mary, visited India, and Coronation ceremonies took place at Delhi, the ancient capital, on December 12. The first of our illustrations shows the King receiving homage. The Viceroy, making a low bow, ascended the dais, knelt, and kissed his Majesty's hand. Then the members of the Governor-General's Council did

reverence; then the Ruling Chiefs in territorial order; and then others. Behind their Imperial Majesties were borne the emblems of State.—With regard to our second illustration, it should be stated that, on the December 13, their Imperial Majesties held a Garden Party and showed themselves to the people. They sat on the marble balcony of Shah Jehan's Palace in the Fort. This revival of a custom practised by the Great Moguls of past years was the King's own idea.

## KING GEORGE AS A HORSEMAN: CEREMONIAL AND OTHER OCCASIONS.



HIS MAJESTY'S MORNING RIDE, A CUSTOM OF HIS IN LONDON AND AT WINDSOR: KING GEORGE, WITH THE PRINCE OF WALES—FOLLOWED BY THE DUKE OF YORK, PRINCE HENRY, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, AND PRINCE GEORGE—ON HORSEBACK AT WINDSOR.



ON HIS CHARGER, "SILVER MARK": KING GEORGE—A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN 1925.

Love of horses may be said to run in the Royal Family. King Edward VII, it will be recalled, was greatly interested in the "Sport of Kings." King George was, perhaps, less ardent a racegoer, but he, also, showed his appreciation of the thoroughbred and its doings by attending the great race-meetings, both in State, at Ascot, for example, and, less formally, at Epsom for the Derby; at Goodwood; and so forth. Further, his Majesty made a regular habit of taking riding exercise. When he was in London, he was to be seen on many a morning in Hyde Park,



WITH HIS BATON: KING GEORGE AS A FIELD-MARSHAL—A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN ON THE HORSE GUARDS.

and when at Windsor he would ride in the Great Park, often accompanied by his sons. That he appeared on horseback on many another occasion is obvious, and the two photographs of him in uniform are typical. His Majesty was, of course, a Field-Marshal in the British Army; and he was Colonel-in-Chief of the Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, the Royal Regiment of Artillery, the Corps of Royal Engineers, the Grenadier Guards, the Coldstream Guards, the Scots Guards, the Irish Guards, the Welsh Guards, the Black Watch, and the Royal Tank Corps.

## KING GEORGE AT THE FRONT: MEMORABLE SCENES OF HIS



WHEN KING GEORGE WAS MORE THAN ONCE UNDER SHELL FIRE: HIS MAJESTY INSPECTING TRENCHES DURING HIS VISIT TO THE WESTERN FRONT IN FRANCE IN 1916.

KING GEORGE AT THE FRONT IN 1918: TAKING A TRIP THROUGH A FRENCH FOREST ON A LIGHT RAILWAY TO SEE BRITISH WORK IN FORESTRY.



KING GEORGE WEARING A STEEL HELMET DURING HIS VISIT TO THE WESTERN FRONT IN 1917: HIS MAJESTY (ON THE RIGHT) ON THE DEVASTATED BATTLEGROUND AT WYTSCHAETE RIDGE.



KING GEORGE KNIGHTING GENERAL JOHN MONASH, THE COMMANDER OF THE AUSTRALIAN FORCES: AN INCIDENT OF HIS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE FRONT IN 1918.

KING GEORGE DECORATING AMERICAN TROOPS FOR GALLANTRY IN THE FIGHTING WHICH HAD RECENTLY OCCURRED: A MEMORABLE OCCASION DURING HIS VISIT TO FRANCE IN AUGUST 1918.

During the war King George paid several visits to the Western Front, to see for himself the conditions in which the troops were fighting, and each time his presence had an immensely heartening effect. He landed in France on October 21, 1915, and, with the Prince of Wales, inspected both British and French troops. On October 27 he reviewed some newly arrived Canadians. On the 28th (to quote an official communiqué) "just after his second review for that day he met with an unfortunate accident. His chariot reared twice, falling the second time and bringing him down, with the result that he was very severely bruised. Happily his Majesty escaped more serious injuries." He was conveyed to a hospital train, and there, though lying in bed almost helpless, he personally pinned the Victoria Cross on the tunic of Lance-Sergeant Oliver Brooks, of the Coldstream Guards, who knelt beside the King's bed. —The "Court Circular" of July 14, 1917, stated: "During the past fortnight his Majesty has visited General Headquarters and all the different Army and Lines of Com-

## VISITS TO THE TROOPS DURING THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR.



THE DAY BEFORE HIS FALL FROM HIS HORSE: KING GEORGE (THE LAST MOUNTED FIGURE ON THE RIGHT IN THE BACKGROUND) INSPECTING TROOPS AT THE FRONT ON OCTOBER 27, 1915: A MARCH PAST OF CANADIAN HIGHLANDERS WITH A PIPERS' BAND.



KING GEORGE (IN LEFT FOREGROUND) WITH SIR HERBERT (NOW LORD) PLUMER EXAMINING A MAP OF THE BRITISH LINE: A GROUP TAKEN AT THE FRONT IN FRANCE IN 1918.



IN A HOSPITAL TRAIN AFTER HIS ACCIDENT AT THE FRONT ON OCTOBER 28, 1915: KING GEORGE, DESPITE HIS INJURIES, PINNING THE VICTORIA CROSS ON THE TUNIC OF LANCE-SERGEANT OLIVER BROOKS, OF THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS, WHILE SIR CHARLES CUST HELPS TO ADJUST THE PIN, HOLDING IN HIS HAND A RECORD OF THE SERGEANT'S HEROIC ACT.



KING GEORGE TALKING TO A SCOTTISH SOLDIER JUST OUT OF THE LINE: AT THE FRONT IN MARCH 1918.



KING GEORGE VISITING A BATTLEFIELD CEMETERY AT THIEPVAL IN 1917: WITH GENERAL (NOW LORD) BYNG.



KING GEORGE AT THE FRONT IN MARCH 1918: TALKING TO MEN WOUNDED IN THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

munication Areas. The Queen, during the same period, has visited a large number of hospitals and institutions." Our own account continues: "Their Majesties landed in France on July 3, 1917, and the King spent the following day with General Sir Herbert Plumer's Army on the scene of its great victory at Messines Ridge and Wytschaete Ridge. His Majesty was frequently within range of German shells. Some, indeed, fell not very far away, but the King was indifferent to danger." —In 1918, again, King George twice visited the front, first in March, during the great German offensive, and then in August, during the British attack west of Amiens. He arrived in France on August 5. "Everywhere (was read in a contemporary account) his Majesty was cheered alike by troops and civilians, hurrying crowds springing from the countryside. On the 7th he visited the forestry schools, and met President Poincaré at a luncheon

of the British forces, as well as some American troops. More than once he was under shell-fire."

## THE MOST TRAGIC EVENT OF HIS REIGN: KING GEORGE AND THE WAR.



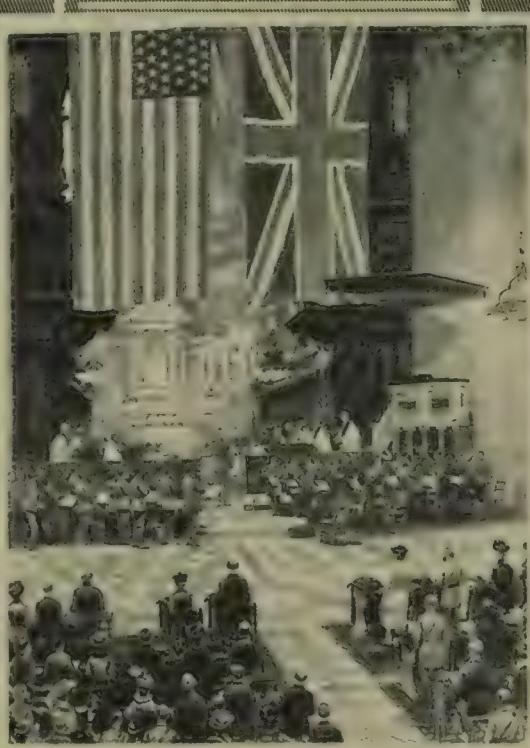
AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR IN 1914: KING GEORGE TAKING THE SALUTE OF GUARDS MARCHING PAST BUCKINGHAM PALACE TO ENTRAIN.



AT THE END OF THE WAR IN 1919, THE YEAR OF THE PEACE: KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY AT THE THANKSGIVING SERVICE IN ST. PAUL'S.



HER SON'S V.C.: KING GEORGE PRESENTING THE VICTORIA CROSS TO THE MOTHER OF THE LATE PRIVATE EDWARD WARNER.



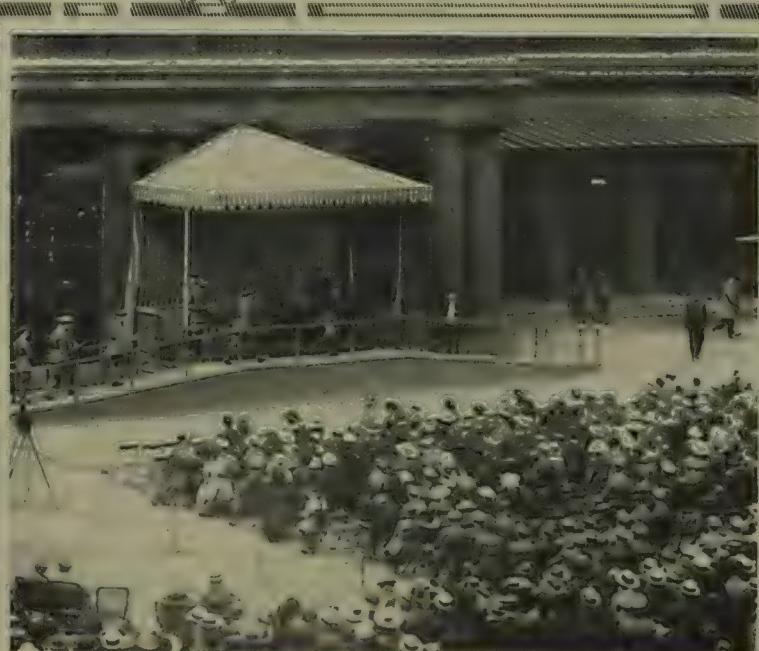
THE "STAR-SPANGLED BANNER" IN ST. PAUL'S ON APRIL 20, 1917: AMERICA'S NATIONAL ANTHEM SUNG WHEN THE U.S.A. ENTERED THE WAR.



THE V.C. WON BY CAPTAIN BALL, R.F.C.: KING GEORGE HANDING THE CROSS TO ALDERMAN AND MRS. BALL IN JULY 1917.



WHERE QUEEN VICTORIA, ON HORSEBACK, PRESENTED THE FIRST VICTORIA CROSSES: KING GEORGE PRESENTING 351 WAR DECORATIONS IN HYDE PARK, ON JUNE 2, 1917.

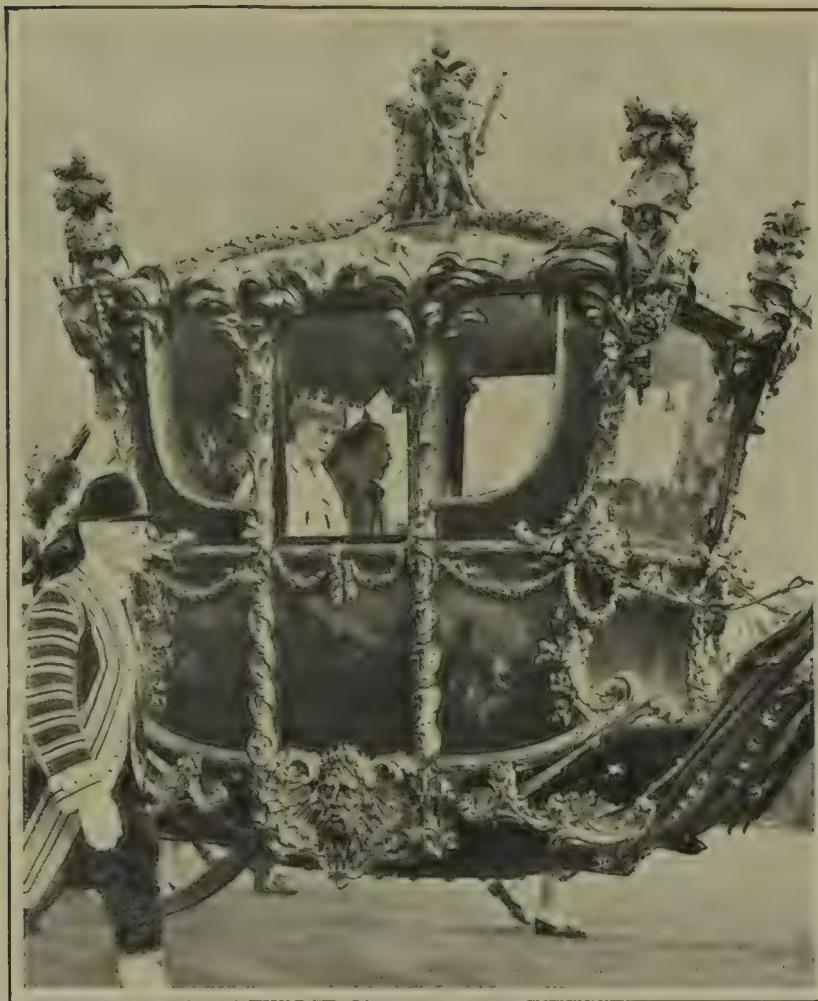


AN OPEN-AIR INVESTITURE AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE: RECIPIENTS OF MEDALS AND OF DECORATIONS FILING PAST KING GEORGE.

In the first picture, which shows King George taking the salute, Queen Mary is also seen; while Queen Alexandra, Princess Mary, and the Prince of Wales may be recognised.—The National Thanksgiving for Peace after the Great War was observed in St. Paul's Cathedral and in other places of worship throughout the country, on Sunday, July 6, 1919. The service in St. Paul's was attended by King George and Queen Mary and many other members of the Royal Family, and their Majesties also took part in the open-air ceremony, standing on the

steps of the Cathedral.—On several occasions it was the King's melancholy duty to hand to the next-of-kin medals and decorations won by the fallen. Such presentations were made in Buckingham Palace and outside it, in Hyde Park, and elsewhere.—The entry of the United States of America into the Great War was made the occasion of "a Solemn Service to Almighty God on the Occasion of the Entry of the United States of America into the Great War for Freedom." The King and Queen and the American Ambassador attended.

## ROYAL ACTIVITIES: KING GEORGE IN STATE AND ON SOCIAL OCCASIONS.



DRIVING TO A STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT: KING GEORGE, ACCOMPANIED BY QUEEN MARY, IN THE FAMOUS STATE COACH



KING GEORGE V. RECITING THE TERMS OF THE ACCESSION DECLARATION.  
“I, GEORGE, DO SOLEMNLY . . . DECLARE THAT I AM A FAITHFUL PROTESTANT.”



KING GEORGE AND MEDICAL SCIENCE: HIS MAJESTY LOOKING AT A PATIENT UNDER THE X-RAYS AND IN A “SAFETY” CABINET, AT THE LONDON HOSPITAL.

King George, always punctilious in the performance of the duties of his high office, opened Parliament in State on a number of occasions; and last did so as recently as November 6.—Our second illustration was made on the occasion of the State Opening in February 1911, when King George recited the Accession Declaration: “I, George, do solemnly and sincerely, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare that I am a faithful Protestant, and that I will, according to the true



WHEN EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, WAS INVESTED AT CARNARVON: KING GEORGE PRESENTING HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS TO THE WELSH PEOPLE, AFTER THE CEREMONY.

intent of the enactments which secure the Protestant Succession to the Throne of my Realm, uphold and maintain the said enactments to the best of my power according to law.” The ceremony took place, of course, in the House of Lords.—The third illustration, made in August 1910, shows King George’s interest in a lead-shielded cabinet calculated to protect the operator from exposure to X-rays.—Edward, Prince of Wales, was invested as Prince of Wales at Carnarvon in July 1911.

## KING GEORGE IN RELATION TO FOREIGN RULERS: VISITS OF STATE AND MEMORABLE CONVERSATIONS.



1. WELCOMING THE FRENCH PRESIDENT TO LONDON IN 1913: KING GEORGE WITH M. DOUMERGUE LEAVING VICTORIA STATION FOR BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

2. A PRE-WAR WELCOME TO A FRENCH PRESIDENT IN 1913: (RIGHT TO LEFT) KING GEORGE, M. POINCARÉ, M. CAMBON (INSIDE CARRIAGE), M. PICHON, AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.



10. VISITING THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS IN BRUSSELS IN 1922: (FROM LEFT TO RIGHT) KING ALBERT, QUEEN MARY, QUEEN ELISABETH, AND KING GEORGE.



4. BRINGING THE LATE KING FERDINAND OF RUMANIA TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE IN 1924: KING GEORGE (ON THE RIGHT) CHATTING CORDIALLY WITH HIS GUEST.



5. ARRIVING AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE WITH THE KING OF ITALY AS HIS GUEST: KING GEORGE, KING VICTOR, AND THE PRINCE OF PIEDMONT (ON THE LEFT).



9. ENTERTAINING THE KING OF BULGARIA IN SCOTLAND: (LEFT TO RIGHT) KING BORIS, KING GEORGE, AND THE DUKE OF YORK—A GROUP TAKEN IN SEPTEMBER 1927, IN THE GROUNDS OF BALMORAL CASTLE.



6. A PRE-WAR VISIT TO THE EX-KAISER: KING GEORGE RIDING WITH THE GERMAN EMPEROR IN BERLIN IN MAY 1913.



7. THE KING OF EGYPT GIVEN A ROYAL WELCOME IN LONDON: KING GEORGE TAKING KING FUAD TO THE PALACE.



8. ENTERTAINING THE FIRST U.S. PRESIDENT TO VISIT EUROPE: KING GEORGE WITH PRESIDENT WILSON.

During his reign King George entertained and visited many interesting foreign rulers. We illustrate here some of the most memorable of these occasions. (1) M. Gaston Doumergue, President of the French Republic, arrived in England on a State visit on May 16, 1927. (2) In the fatal year before the war, the progress of the *Entente Cordiale* was marked by the visit of M. Poincaré (then the French President), accompanied by M. Pichon, as Foreign Minister. M. Cambon was the French Ambassador. (3) The visit of the King and Queen of Afghanistan to England is within recent memory. They arrived in London on March 13, 1928. (4) The late King Ferdinand of Rumania, accompanied by Queen Maria (a first cousin of King George), came on a State visit to London in May 1924. (5) Later in the same month King George entertained the King and Queen of Italy, with their only son, the Prince of Piedmont, and Princess Mafalda. (6) This photograph

is to-day of singular interest as showing King George with the ex-Kaiser only a year before the war. King George and Queen Mary attended the wedding of the Emperor's only daughter, Princess Victoria Luise, to Prince Ernest Augustus, son of the Duke of Cumberland, at Berlin, on May 24, 1913. (7) King Fuad arrived in England on July 4, 1927. The royal reception accorded him delighted the Egyptian people. (8) The late President Wilson was the first U.S. President to visit Europe during his term of office. (9) King Boris stayed at Balmoral in September 1927. (10) The King and Queen of the Belgians gave a State Banquet to King George and Queen Mary on May 9, 1922, during their visit to Brussels. (11) The King of Norway and Prince Olaf came to London in December 1921. Queen Maud was already there. (12) King George and Queen Mary reached Rome on May 7, 1923. Signor Mussolini called at the Quirinal and had a long talk with his Majesty.



11. KING GEORGE WELCOMING THE KING OF NORWAY (HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW) AT KING'S CROSS, IN 1921: (L. TO R.) PRINCESS VICTORIA, KING GEORGE, KING HAAKON, QUEEN MAUD, AND PRINCE OLAF.

12. KING GEORGE AND THE FOUNDER OF FASCISM: HIS MAJESTY SHAKES HANDS WITH SIGNOR MUSSOLINI IN ROME, DURING A VISIT TO ITALY IN 1923.

## A FATHER TO HIS PEOPLE: THE "PATERNAL" SIDE OF KING GEORGE.



THE ROSE-STREWN PATH: BLOSSOMS THROWN TO FORM A CARPET FOR KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY, DURING THEIR VISIT TO GUERNSEY IN 1921.



AMID A HAPPY CROWD OF YOUNGSTERS AND THEIR ELDERS: KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY ON A VISIT TO YORKSHIRE IN 1912.



"BABY" GIVING THE QUEEN A BOUQUET WHEN THE KING OPENED A STAINES RESERVOIR IN 1925.



KING GEORGE CHATTING WITH A YOUNG WAR-WORKER IN A SUNDERLAND YARD.



KING GEORGE DIRECTS PRINCESS ELIZABETH'S NURSE AT THE BALMORAL FÊTE, IN SEPTEMBER 1927.



WITH THE YOUNGSTERS AT THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION AT WEMBLEY: KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY ON THE MINIATURE RAILWAY.



JOKING WITH THE CHILDREN: THE KING VISITING PLEASANCE, AN OVERCROWDED AREA OF EDINBURGH BETTERED BY HOUSING SCHEMES—IN 1927.

Nothing was more evident in King George than what may be called his paternal side, and the idyllic domesticity of the Royal Family was always looked upon as an example, a fact that made it all the more natural that, when his Majesty lay ill, public sympathy was not only sincere and great, but, in the most intimate sense of the word, personal; it was, indeed, just as though a beloved member of the

family were on a bed of sickness. As to the love felt for children by both King George and Queen Mary, the photographs here reproduced give some slight indication. That in Guernsey (on the left at the top) was taken, it should perhaps be noted, in 1921, when the King was welcomed both in Guernsey and Jersey as the Duke of Normandy, "Le roi, notre duc."

## THE GREAT CLIMAX OF KING GEORGE'S REIGN: THE SILVER JUBILEE.



THE ROYAL GROUP ON THE BALCONY OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE AFTER THEIR RETURN FROM ST. PAUL'S: (LEFT TO RIGHT) PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT, THE QUEEN OF NORWAY, THE DUKE OF YORK, THE PRINCESS ROYAL, KING GEORGE, PRINCESS MARGARET ROSE, THE HON. GERALD LASCELLES, THE EARL OF HAREWOOD (AT BACK), PRINCESS ELIZABETH, VISCOUNT LASCELLES, QUEEN MARY, THE DUCHESS OF KENT, THE DUKE OF KENT, PRINCESS VICTORIA, THE DUCHESS OF YORK, THE PRINCE OF WALES (NOW KING EDWARD VIII.), THE EARL OF ATHLONE, AND PRINCESS ALICE, COUNTESS OF ATHLONE.



KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY AT THE SILVER JUBILEE THANKSGIVING SERVICE IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL ON THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE KING'S ACCESSION: THEIR MAJESTIES SEATED AT THE HEAD OF THE ROYAL GROUP DURING THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S ADDRESS.



LOYALTY IN THE EAST END: KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY ACCLAIMED IN BURDETT ROAD DURING ONE OF THEIR PROCESSIONAL DRIVES THROUGH VARIOUS DISTRICTS OF LONDON AT THE TIME OF THE SILVER JUBILEE.



LOYALTY IN THE WEST END: A NEARER VIEW OF KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY DURING ANOTHER JUBILEE PROCESSIONAL DRIVE THROUGH SUBURBAN DISTRICTS—THE ROYAL CARRIAGE AMID CHEERING CROWDS IN FULHAM.

The last great personal event of King George's reign was his Silver Jubilee, which began with a Thanksgiving Service held in St. Paul's on May 6, 1935, the 25th anniversary of his accession. The festivities and functions connected with the occasion continued for several weeks. The more popular of the royal activities, and those

which most revealed the nation's affection and loyalty for the King and his Consort, were their four processional drives through various districts of London, besides several informal drives. King George was deeply touched by the proofs evinced on every side, during the Jubilee, that he had succeeded in winning the hearts of his people.

## PROCLAIMING KING EDWARD VIII. AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE,



1. AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE: THE SCENE IN FRIARY COURT, WHERE THE PROCLAMATION WAS READ BY GARTER PRINCIPAL KING OF ARMS, SIR GERALD WOLLASTON (9TH FROM RIGHT ON THE BALCONY), STANDING BESIDE THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, EARL MARSHAL AND HEREDITARY MARSHAL OF ENGLAND.

2. AT CHARING CROSS: LANCASTER HERALD (MR. ARCHIBALD G. B. RUSSELL; SEEN STANDING IN THE CENTRAL CARRIAGE) RAISING HIS HAT AND CRYING "GOD SAVE THE KING!" JUST AFTER HE HAD FINISHED READING THE PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE THERE ASSEMBLED.

The Proclamation ran: "Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to call to His Mercy our late Sovereign Lord King George the Fifth of blessed and glorious memory, by whose Decease the Imperial Crown of Great Britain, Ireland, and all other his late Majesty's Dominions, is solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David; We, therefore, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this Realm, being here assisted with these of His late Majesty's Privy Council, with numbers of other Principal Gentlemen of Quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of London, do now hereby

Mighty Prince Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David; We, therefore, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this Realm, being here assisted with these of His late Majesty's Privy Council, with numbers of other Principal Gentlemen of Quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of London, do now hereby

## CHARING CROSS, TEMPLE BAR, AND THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.



3. AT TEMPLE BAR: TRUMPETERS SOUNDING A FANFARE WHEN THE PROCLAMATION WAS READ BY NORROY KING OF ARMS, MAJOR A. H. S. HOWARD (STANDING IN CARRIAGE)—SHOWING (LEFT FOREGROUND) THE CITY MARSHAL (MOUNTED), WHO CHALLENGED THE CAVALCADE AT THE CITY BOUNDARY.

4. AT THE ROYAL EXCHANGE: TRUMPETERS ON THE STEPS OF THE EXCHANGE SOUNDING A FANFARE WHEN THE PROCLAMATION WAS READ BY CLARENCEUX KING OF ARMS,

MR. A. W. S. COCHRANE (STANDING SECOND FROM LEFT IN THE CENTRAL GROUP BESIDE THE PILLARS).

with one Voice and Consent of Tongue and Heart, publish and proclaim, That the High and Mighty Prince Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, is now, by the Death of our late Sovereign of happy Memory, become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lord Edward the Eighth, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India: To whom we do acknowledge all Faith and constant Obedience, with all hearty and humble Affection; beseeching God, by Whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince Edward VIII, with long and happy Years to reign over Us."

## THE LITTLE PRINCESSES AT SANDRINGHAM BEFORE THEIR RETURN TO TOWN.

DRAWN BY C. E. TURNER FROM A SKETCH BY BRYAN DE GRINEAU, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT SANDRINGHAM.



SNOW-BALLING IN THE GROUNDS OF SANDRINGHAM HOUSE, INNOCENT OF THE GREAT LOSS THEY WERE SO SOON TO SUSTAIN : PRINCESSES ELIZABETH AND MARGARET OF YORK; NOW SECOND AND THIRD IN THE ORDER OF SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE.

While the doctors were conferring at Sandringham on January 18, the second day of King George's illness, the little Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose of York could be seen happily playing in the snow in the grounds. Our special artist speaks of their red coats, contrasting with the dark trees in the grounds and with the snow. With the help of one of the uniformed keepers, they worked on a snow-man, and then fell to throwing snowballs. Princess Elizabeth proved the better shot, and eventually her little sister fell in the snow in an endeavour

to escape the pelting missiles. The Princesses began to pull down the snow-man, but then they were called to the house and told that their grandfather was ill and that they must return home. Before leaving, they were taken to King George's room and bade him an affectionate farewell. As mentioned elsewhere, they travelled to Liverpool Street Station, and subsequently drove by car to Royal Lodge, Windsor, where their mother, the Duchess of York, was staying. The news of King George's death was broken to them by their mother on Jan. 21.

## THE SHIP THAT FOUND THE LONG-MISSING ELLSWORTH AND HIS PILOT.



"DISCOVERY II." IN THE ANTARCTIC: THE BRITISH ROYAL RESEARCH SHIP WHICH LATELY SPED TO THE RESCUE OF AN AMERICAN EXPLORING PARTY THERE, FOR THE SECOND TIME IN TWO YEARS.

To the British Royal Research ship "Discovery II." and the aeroplanes she carried, belongs the honour of finding and rescuing Mr. Lincoln Ellsworth and his pilot, who had been missing for nearly two months in the Antarctic, as described on pages 138 and 139. It was early in December that, at the Australian Government's request, the British Government sent "Discovery II." then in Australian waters, to search in the Antarctic. As instructed by the Discovery Committee, the ship then went to Melbourne and embarked two aeroplanes, a Moth and an Australian Wapiti, with two pilots, Flight-Lieutenants Gilbert Eric Douglas and Alister Murray Murdoch, both of the Australian Air Force. She sailed on Christmas Eve, and left Dunedin, New Zealand, for the Ross Sea on January 2. On January 16 a dramatic wireless message was received in London stating: "Boat arrived safely Bay of Whales January 15.

One man was sighted from 'plane. Machine at Little America.... 'Wyatt Earp' [Ellsworth's base ship] 420 miles away." Later messages with definite news of the rescue are given on pages 138 and 139. Great admiration was expressed in the United States for the speed with which "Discovery II." had penetrated the ice to reach Little America. This was her second rescue effort in the Antarctic. In February 1934, in response to messages from Admiral Byrd, she sailed at full speed from Dunedin to the Ross Sea, racing against the winter frost, and successfully carried supplies and a doctor to the American supply ship "Bear of Oakland." "Discovery II." is commanded by Lieut. L. C. Hill, R.N.R., of Glasgow, and the chief engineer is Engineer-Commander W. Horton, R.N. (retired), who served with Scott. Lt. Hill was congratulated by the Colonial Secretary (Mr. J. H. Thomas) and the Discovery Committee.

## THE DRAMATIC AIR RESCUE IN THE ANTARCTIC: THE MISSING

## U.S. FLYERS FOUND, AFTER SEVEN WEEKS, BY A BRITISH SHIP.

MAP DRAWN BY R. HODGKINSON FROM DATA SUPPLIED

BY THE RESCUE EXPEDITION COMMITTEE IN MELBOURNE.



THE AEROPLANE "POLAR STAR," WITH MR. LINCOLN ELLSWORTH AND MR. HOLICK-KENYON ON BOARD, ON ITS WAY TO THE STARTING-POINT FROM WHICH THEIR GREAT TRANS-ANTARCTIC FLIGHT WAS MADE.

A NXIET was felt for many weeks by the authorities at Dundee Island, Lincoln Ellsworth and his British colleague and pilot, Mr. Herbert Hollick-Kenyon, who on November 23 started from Dundee Island in the aeroplane "Polar Star" to a 2000 miles across the Antarctic to the Bay of Whales on the Ross Sea. Their wireless messages ceased next day, and nothing more was heard of them until January 17, when the Colossus Oil Co. advised: "A further message has just been received from the master of the 'Discovery II,' reporting that Ellsworth and Kenyon are both alive and well." Shortly afterwards was published a wireless message from that ship, stating: "On first arrival at Bay of Whales coloured [? cloth] orange." (Continued below.)



DISCOVERING AN UNKNOWN RANGE OF ANTARCTIC MOUNTAINS ON THE EDGE OF HEARST LAND: AN AIR VIEW TAKEN FROM THE "POLAR STAR" (PARTLY VISIBLE IN THE FOREGROUND), TWO DAYS BEFORE ITS GREAT TRANS-ANTARCTIC FLIGHT.

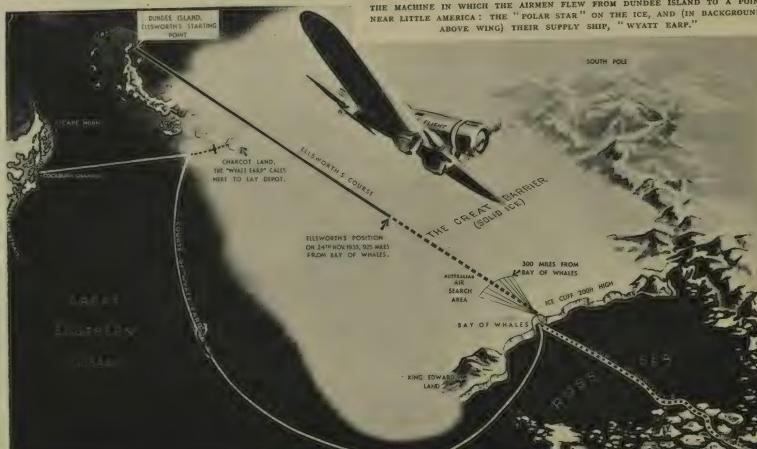
(Continued) with tent observed on barrier face. Rocket fired from ship and not answered. Moth flew to Little America five miles distant. Kenyon emerged and food parachute was dropped with letters. Kenyon advanced and met ship's party. Received on board by 0055 hours (1255 a.m.) January 16 and reported that Ellsworth was

FOUND ON JANUARY 15 BY THE "DISCOVERY II," AFTER NO NEWS HAD BEEN HEARD OF THEM SINCE NOVEMBER 24, Owing TO THE FAILURE OF THEIR WIRELESS TRANSMITTER: MR. LINCOLN ELLSWORTH (RIGHT) AND MR. HOLICK-KENYON BESIDE THEIR TENT.

alive, but suffering from slight cold. Ship's party advancing to meet Ellsworth. American airmen state that they ran out of fuel 20 miles from Little America on a bearing of 165 deg. and sledged in. Kenyon very fit. Transmitter switch caused radio failure." Another message from the "Discovery II" said: "Ship's party



THE MACHINE IN WHICH THE AIRMEN FLEW FROM DUNDEE ISLAND TO A POINT NEAR LITTLE AMERICA: THE "POLAR STAR" ON THE ICE, AND (IN BACKGROUND, ABOVE WING) THEIR SUPPLY SHIP, "WYATT EARP."



THE POSITION AS IT WAS BEFORE THE MISSING AIRMEN WERE LOCATED BY AN AEROPLANE FROM THE "DISCOVERY II": A PLAN OF THE ANTARCTIC, SHOWING THE ROUTE OF THE "POLAR STAR'S" FLIGHT AND THE COURSES OF THE "DISCOVERY II" AND "WYATT EARP."



BEFORE THE START OF THE 2000-MILE FLIGHT ACROSS ANTARCTICA (FROM DUNDEE ISLAND TO LITTLE AMERICA AND THE BAY OF WHALES) WHICH ENDED PREMATURELY, THROUGH FUEL SHORTAGE, BUT CLOSE TO ITS OBJECTIVE: LOADING SUPPLIES INTO MR. ELLSWORTH'S AEROPLANE, THE "POLAR STAR."

returned with Ellsworth, January 16, 9.37 p.m." The news that the missing airmen had been found caused great rejoicing in the United States, where British and Australian co-operation in the rescue work was highly appreciated. On January 17, it was reported that Ellsworth's own base-ship, the "Wyatt Earp," commanded by

Sir Hubert Wilkins, was still held up by ice, but hoped to reach Little America on the following day. Mr. Hollick-Kenyon, it may be recalled, is a London-born Canadian. The "Discovery II" is illustrated on page 137 of this number, with some further particulars of her memorable rescue voyage.



TESTING THEIR TENT, WHICH WAS AFTERWARDS OBSERVED AT LITTLE AMERICA BY THE RESCUE SHIP "DISCOVERY II" AND ONE OF HER AEROPLANES: MR. LINCOLN ELLSWORTH (ON THE RIGHT) AND MR. HOLICK-KENYON, HIS PILOT, MAKING PREPARATIONS FOR THE START OF THEIR TRANS-ANTARCTIC FLIGHT.



## TWO FAMOUS SHRINES IN DANGER.

*BEING AN APPRECIATION OF*

*"CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, JERUSALEM," and "CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY, BETHLEHEM": By WILLIAM HARVEY.\**

*(PUBLISHED BY THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS.)*

THE two most famous shrines in Christendom, both founded by the Emperor Constantine (though little of his work now remains), stand in danger of falling wholly into ruin. They have suffered much in the course of the ages—from shocks of nature and of man, from neglect at some periods and excessively jealous control at others, and, inevitably, from the remorseless inroads of the *edax rerum*.

These two volumes, from the same author—an author of unrivalled skill and experience in this subject—diagnose the disease and prescribe the remedy. Both state problem and solution with admirable precision. It remains for the Government of Palestine to consider how far Mr. Harvey's recommendations can be put into effect. There will not, we imagine, be much difference of opinion about the architectural aspect of the question, but other sides of it are not free from difficulty, owing to the multiplicity of sectarian interests concerned.

It would require much more space, and infinitely more knowledge, than we can command to sketch adequately the tempestuous history of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. It is a depressing reflection that this, the most sacred of Christian shrines, has suffered perpetually not only from the assaults of the heathen, but from the dissensions of Christians themselves. On this site, according to reasonably reliable historical tradition, stood Calvary itself; and here "sixteen centuries ago it first became possible for Christians to give adequate architectural expression to their natural veneration for these sites—which, indeed, they had not been able even to see since the year 135," when Hadrian built the so-called Aelia Capitolina on part of the ancient site. (We quote from the valuable introduction contributed by Mr. E. T. Richmond, Director of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine.) Constantine's work was destroyed by the Persians at the beginning of the seventh century, and for the next three hundred years the work of reconstruction was rendered exceedingly difficult by Moslem domination. In 935 a mosque was built on the Constantinian site. Twice during this century the Sepulchre was attacked and damaged by fanatical Moslems. It was not until 1048 that the church was rebuilt by the Emperor Constantine Monomach of Byzantium, and "it was this church . . . that met the eyes of the Crusaders when they captured Jerusalem

The Crusaders built their own Basilica, which is still substantially extant. This church, dedicated in 1149, has suffered grievously from fire, from neglect, and from repeated earthquakes and tremors. All the finest archi-

it is clear that unless Christendom is to lose its most hallowed monument, compromise and co-operation will be necessary in generous measure, even if Mr. Harvey's recommendations are not accepted in their entirety.

The Church of the Nativity was one of the members of the tripartite monument which Constantine erected to the Birth, Death, and Ascension of Christ. Unlike the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, this Basilica (extended and adorned by Justinian) suffered comparatively little from the Persian and Arabian invasions of the seventh century. It seems, indeed, to have been held in peculiar respect by the Infidels, and was spared repeatedly when other churches were demolished or defaced. Throughout the Middle Ages it was a much frequented goal of pilgrimage. By good fortune, a detailed description of it at this and a later period has been preserved in the pages of Quaresmius (1626). In the early fifteenth century, a gradual process of deterioration began; maintenance and repairs were sporadic, and although the main fabric was not substantially altered, the Moslems were guilty of many acts of vandalism towards the interior decorations, especially the elaborate mosaics, which had almost entirely disappeared by the end of the seventeenth century. The later history of the church is melancholy. To quote again Mr. Richmond, who contributes an introduction to this volume also: "During the centuries that have passed since the fall of the Latin Kingdom in 1187, a process of progressive deterioration has obliterated the gay and lively character given to the Church in the twelfth century by coloured mosaics on a gold ground, by marble slabs on walls and floor, by painted columns, by coloured windows, and by other decorations. This process of deterioration has so affected the structure itself as to have, on more than one occasion, brought important parts of it to the verge of collapse. This recurrent menace has, in spite of many difficulties, been met by measures that at least made possible the continued use of the Church, though in conditions of increasing impoverishment. Those



THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, JERUSALEM, WHICH HAS BEEN SUBJECTED TO AN ANALYTICAL SURVEY BY MR. WILLIAM HARVEY, FOLLOWING THE DISCOVERY OF THE BAD CONDITION OF THE FABRIC AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE IN 1927: A VIEW OF THE MAIN SOUTH FRONT.

*Reproductions from the Final Report of the Survey of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre; by Courtesy of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, and the Government of Palestine.*

tectural and decorative work has been obscured by clumsy repairs and by the indiscriminate use of plaster. Saladin treated the monument with respect, but invaders and sectaries in the thirteenth century did it much damage. From the beginning of the fifteenth century, for some three hundred years, there is a dismal record of faction among many different Eastern sects of Christians, each tenacious of some area of the church, and each claiming to repair it—with the natural result that the fabric was never adequately maintained. In 1719, however, the Greek Patriarch Chrysanthos—through the influence of the House of Burgundy, and not without military protection—inaugurated the most extensive repairs which had been carried out for some centuries; but a great deal of the earlier work was removed, altered, or covered up. In 1808 a fire nearly destroyed the whole edifice, and the repairs carried out by the Greeks, under a firman from the Sultan, again altered the old structure almost out of recognition. Further repairs were undertaken in 1863 and 1868, and in 1927 the whole tottering patchwork nearly received its death-blow from an earthquake shock more severe than usual. The urgent repairs which were made necessary by this convulsion revealed the fact that the whole long-suffering structure was on the verge of final collapse. The principal danger arises from the fact that the main dome, injured in the earthquake of 1927, threatens to force the exterior walls outwards by its unbalanced thrust. Drastic measures have become necessary.

Mr. Harvey describes concisely the many weaknesses of the fabric which call for immediate repair by methods of which he is specially a master. He goes much farther than this, however, and recommends, "on archaeological or utilitarian grounds," a number of fundamental alterations which aim at restoring the church to something like its original character. He suggests the removal of a great deal of modern work, which has accumulated incoherently, the reopening of two important doorways and of six windows, all of which have been blocked up from time to time, and changes in the Chapel of the Franks and the Latin Refectory which would involve, among other things, moving the altar from its present position. He urges the stripping of all plaster-work. He recommends extensive rebuilding, which would embrace, *inter alia*, the Baptistry dome and the whole design of the main dome.

The problem which faces the Government of Palestine is not easy. A number of religious bodies, possessing or claiming special interests in the church, must be consulted: they include the Greek Orthodox, the Armenian, the Roman Catholic, the Ethiopian, the Coptic, and the Jacobite Churches. Past history affords little ground for confidence that compromise will be readily achieved. Nevertheless,



THE NORTH ARCH OF THE "KATHOLIKON" IN THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE: THE NAVE OF THE FRANKISH CHURCH BUILT BY THE CRUSADERS—NOW THE GREEK CATHEDRAL.

In his report Mr. William Harvey mentions that among the main causes of the movements in the fabric of the church are the weight and thrusts derived from the dome and drum over the Katholikon. Situated above the centre of the whole church group, the dome of the Katholikon has exerted considerable pressure on all its surroundings.

centuries with the conditions peculiar to them are over, and it is now possible to undertake serious works of conservation and repair."

In this case Mr. Harvey's commission is somewhat more restricted, and he is concerned chiefly with remedial measures which are obviously necessary. His survey has proved particularly valuable in the discovery of a number of archaeological vestiges hitherto unsuspected—for example, colonnades, flights of steps, walls, and, most interesting of all, fragments of mosaic which are sufficiently decipherable to permit of reconstruction of the pattern. It is evident that these mosaics were of rich design and workmanship. Mr. Harvey makes ingenious suggestions for the incorporation of the old mosaic floor, and of the other architectural finds in the restored church.

Both volumes are plentifully furnished with photographs, drawings, and plans.



IN THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE: ONE OF THE UPPER GALLERIES OF THE ROTUNDA (WHICH ENCLOSES THE HOLY SEPULCHRE ITSELF), WHERE THE SURVEYORS FOUND SERIOUS STRUCTURAL DEFECTS.

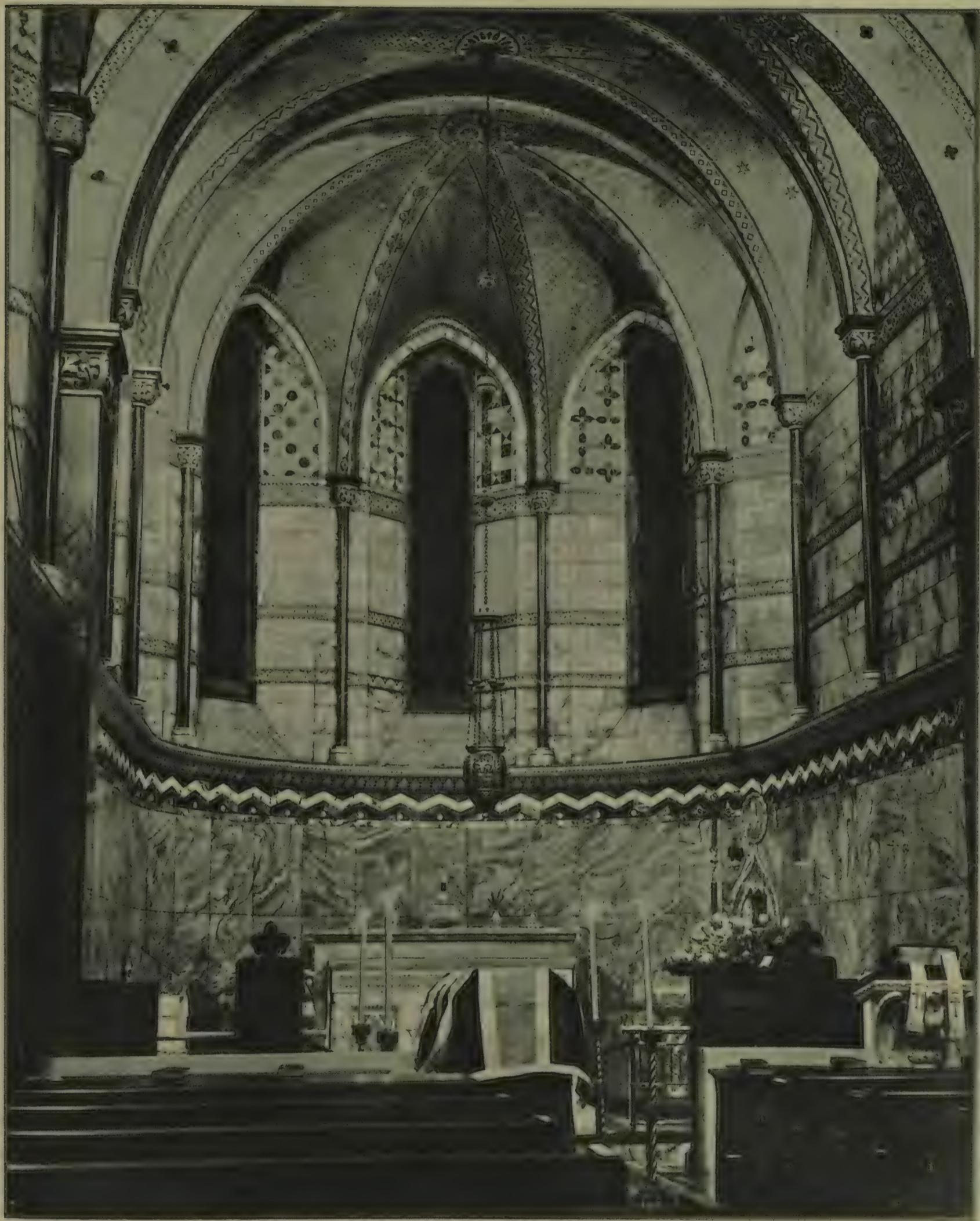
in 1099." It was an elaborate structure, many elements of which still stand in whole or part.

\* "Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem: Structural Survey; Final Report." By William Harvey. With an Introduction by Ernest Tatham Richmond, Director of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine. (Oxford University Press. London: Humphrey Milford; 36s.)

"Structural Survey of the Church of the Nativity, Bethlehem." By William Harvey. With an Introduction by Ernest Tatham Richmond, Director of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine. (Oxford University Press. London: Humphrey Milford; 36s.)

C. K. A.

## THE EMPIRE POET WHO, WHEN DYING, WAS IN THE KING'S THOUGHTS.



THE "LYING-IN-STATE" OF RUDYARD KIPLING : THE COFFIN, COVERED WITH A UNION JACK, RESTING IN THE CHAPEL OF THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, WHERE HE DIED AFTER AN URGENT OPERATION.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling died on January 18 at the Middlesex Hospital, where (as noted under the portrait in our last issue) he had lately undergone an urgent operation. His widow received the following telegram from her Majesty the Queen: "The King and I are grieved to hear of the death this morning of Mr. Rudyard Kipling. We shall mourn him, not only as a great national poet, but as a personal friend of many years. Please accept our heartfelt sympathy." Other royal condolences came from the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, while in the Press world-wide tributes were paid to his memory. The Poet Laureate, Mr. John Masefield, said: "Kipling was undoubtedly the best of the English Imperial poets who helped to celebrate the achievements of the great reign of Queen Victoria. He was a story-writer of genius whose works have been the delight of many millions all over the world." The news

of his death was received with special regret in France, for which country he had often expressed his affection, and also in the United States, where he lived for four years (1892-6), in a house which he built at Dummerston, Vermont, his wife's home. The Dean of Westminster announced that Rudyard Kipling was to be buried in Poets' Corner at Westminster Abbey on the 23rd. This rare honour has been accorded during the present century only to two other men—Sir Henry Irving in 1905 and Thomas Hardy in 1928. After Mr. Kipling's death the Trustees of the British Museum announced that in 1925 he presented to the Museum the autograph manuscript of "Kim," probably the greatest of his longer stories, and another volume of autograph poems. The gift was not to be made public during his lifetime, and he stipulated also that these MSS. should not be used "for purposes of collation or reproduction."



TENT-PEGGING ON BULLOCK-BACK: A REMARKABLE DISPLAY BY TROOPERS  
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This remarkable display was included in the sports provided at the Maharaja of Baroda's grand Durbar. It formed part of the festivities which, as we mentioned in our last issue, were held during the first fortnight of January to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of his Highness's accession. At night Baroda was brilliantly

floodlit; and by day the sports included a club-swinging display by the State infantry among the military items; elephant fights and buffalo combats in sparring fashion; and regular performances throughout the celebrations by the trained State parrots of Baroda. The Viceroy and Lady Willingdon paid a visit to the Maharaja.



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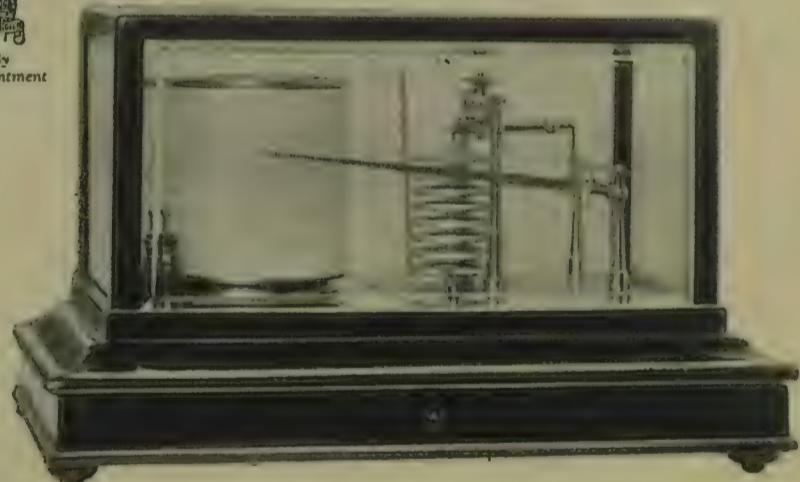
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# The World of the Cinema.

By MICHAEL ORME.

## "I GIVE MY HEART."

THE career of Marie Jeanne Bécu, Comtesse du Barry, who rose from obscurity to the position of *maitresse en titre* of Louis XV. and a power behind the throne of France, ended on the guillotine by order of the Revolutionary Tribunal in 1793, when the erstwhile little milliner of the Rue St. Honoré was only forty-seven. The history of that short but full life is a page packed with dramatic incident and culminating in tragedy. Neither tragedy, however, nor overmuch drama has weighted the pen of Messrs. Paul Knepler and J. M. Willemsky, who wrote the "book" for the successful operetta, "The du Barry," which comes to the screen under the new title of "I Give My Heart," an Associated British picture from the Elstree studios, presented at the Regal. Rather have the authors and their adapters striven to transform the adventuress into a high-spirited madcap, dreaming, indeed, of riches and a coach drawn by six white horses, but ready to share a crust of bread with a penniless poet in a poorly furnished, if picturesque, attic. In short, by dint of borrowing a glamorous name, and artfully insinuating a few facts into a big, glittering edifice of fiction, the earlier chapters of the du Barry story have been fashioned into a lively legend for a musical romance with a historical background, and, above all, into a spectacular setting for a singing star. Since the purpose of the picture is so plainly manifest, it is easy to condone the elimination of certain important personages—the Duc de Richelieu, for instance, and the King's astute valet, Lebel—as well as the amalgamation of the two brothers du Barry, the gambler Jean, who used the lovely Marie Jeanne for his own ends, and Guillaume, who obligingly married her. But this reshuffling of the cards has resulted in dealing out all the aces to the star, and leaving the rest of the company to make what play they can with less fortunate hands.

The death of the Pompadour, it is true, releases an avalanche of Court intrigue, and a duel of wits between the Duc de Choiseul and the Maréchale de Luxembourg (Mr. Hugh Miller and Miss Margaret Bannerman) is useful in delaying the ultimate triumph of the King's new favourite. But the characters are sketchily drawn; they carry no weight, and their spasmodic efforts to put a spoke into the polished wheels of preordained destiny slow down the action without being in themselves dramatic. Nor does Mr. Gibb McLaughlin, heroically making bricks without straw as a comic Court gossip, fare much better; and Louis XV., endowed by Mr. Owen Nares with a handsome presence and excellent manners, is the Prince Charming of any fairy-tale. Mr. Patrick Waddington, the scribbler of sonnets to whom the future Comtesse du Barry first "gives her heart"—for, despite her whitewashing, she is not niggardly in the matter of love—has a better chance to build up a character. He cuts a nice romantic figure à la Goethe in his poet's attic, besides joining tunefully in two or three duets and leading a musical rebellion which is soon squashed, both vocally and emotionally, by the gallant lady whom he seeks to overthrow. For, after all, he is just another of the ninepins set up to be merrily bowled over by the leading lady.

Fortunately, Miss Gitta Alpar, from Hungary, is well equipped for the strenuous task of carrying the burden of the picture on her slender shoulders. Her vivacity is

unflagging, and she has the brilliant assurance that is the chief weapon in stellar armaments. She tackles her songs in operatic style, and vies with the nightingale's trills in the more florid passages of Millöcker's delightful music. Her *coloratura* is a joy to listen to, pure and limpid, falling more pleasantly on the ear than the *bravura* rendering of her ballads. Miss Alpar knows her business. She is mischievous, *gamine*, tender, temperamental, and at all times a dashing little figure facing up well to the battery of arc-lights focussed on her.

Pictorially, the production is beyond reproach. The director, M. Marcel Varnel, has made good use of the oppor-

## "KOENIGSMARK."

Having accustomed our eyes to the fierce light that beats upon a throne, let us turn our attention to the strange events that enlivened the sombre halls of the Castle of Lautenbourg in "Koenigsmark" (the first of the Capitol Film Productions), which holds the screen at the Tivoli. It may surprise you to find the Swedish nobleman Koenigsmark in a mythical German duchy, but this is not the story of Sophia Dorothea of Hanover and her ill-fated knight, nor is it another period piece. It is a melodrama based upon a novel by M. Pierre Benoit, and, though an echo of the Hanoverian romance not only rings through the whole story, but provides a solution for its mystery as well, the action takes place in the years just previous to the war. M. Benoit has imparted to his book an enigmatical quality that clings like an intangible veil to the figures of his creation and to their adventures. In his method of unfolding such plots as those of "Koenigsmark" or his more famous "L'Atlantide" lies the peculiar fascination of his novels. It is a method that is difficult—even, I would say, impossible—to adapt to kinematic demands; yet, reduced to forthright statement, the improbable becomes emphasised and the individual touch is lost.

"Koenigsmark" on the screen comes much nearer to convention than it did in its original form, in which the researches of a young French tutor into the past led step by step to the revelation of a present-day murder. Taken at its own value, however, the picture has a power enhanced by massive and handsome staging, whilst its somewhat overcharged drama is curbed by the excellent restraint of its interpretation. The unhappy Sophia Dorothea finds a modern prototype in the lovely Princess Aurore, forced into marriage for State reasons with the Grand Duke Rudolphe of Lautenbourg, a worthy gentleman so sympathetically dealt with by Mr. Alan Jeayes that we deplore his early demise, though villainy peeps so plainly through the smooth masks of Mr. John Lodge as the younger Grand Duke, and his aide-de-camp, Mr. Vosper, that we are not to be fobbed off with the tale they spread of death in the African jungle.

It is left to the studious Frenchman to stumble on the truth, and to champion the cause of the Princess in the struggle that ensues. Alarums and excursions in the castle, fire in its turrets, and chaos in the courtyard whip up the pace of the production, until the outbreak of the war sends the lovers chasing to the French frontier with the promise of happiness to come in a more peaceful future. Military pomp and Court ceremony frame the picture handsomely. Dignity is preserved under trying circumstances, and Miss Elissa Landi moves gracefully



ELISABETH BERGNER IN THE FILM OF "AS YOU LIKE IT," NOW BEING MADE AT ELSTREE: THE GREAT GERMAN ACTRESS AS ROSALIND IN THE FOREST OF ARDEN; AND SOPHIE STEWART AS CELIA.

The film of "As You Like It" is now being made by Twentieth-Century-Fox at Elstree, where an elaborate out-of-door set of the Forest of Arden has been erected. In the above scene, Elisabeth Bergner is seen wearing the identical jerkin which she had made for her when, most successfully, she played the same part on the Berlin stage. Other actors in the film are Mackenzie Ward as Touchstone and Leon Quartermaine as Jaques. Elisabeth Bergner, it may be added, is to appear as David, in the play written for her by Sir James Barrie, on March 14 at Edinburgh.

tunities inherent in his subject. The Court of France in all its glory, its flaunting finery, its scintillating crystal, mirrored in miles of polished floors, conjures up the zenith of an extravagant period. A romantic *nocturne sur les toits de Paris* provides an effective contrast to royal magnificence, and the crowd scenes are handled in a lively fashion. Moreover, M. Varnel has some pretty conceits to offer: Fragonard's dainty canvases come to life under the spell of the du Barry's singing, and the first balloon flight of the brothers Montgolfier brings the whole Court into sylvan surroundings to witness a great enterprise that, however, recedes into the background when the all-conquering du Barry once again takes the centre of the stage.

through the hectic happenings in her disputed duchy. She draws a charming portrait of the lonely Princess, and cleverly suggests the gradual change from radiant girlhood to the authority of the later scenes. She has the necessary poise for the part, and plays it with a simple sincerity that is a valuable asset to a story apt to tax our credulity. Romance invades the grim old castle unostentatiously in the person of M. Pierre Fresnay. The French tutor is not a part to call into play the emotional strength which this *jeune premier* possesses, but the actor is wise in going about his business quietly. In the swirling tide of intrigue and dastardly deeds his determination and reticent devotion stand firm as a rock.

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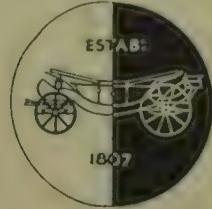
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## A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS. AERONAUTICA.



LAST year we were celebrating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the first balloon flight in England, when Vincent Lunardi went up from the ground of the Honourable Artillery Company in Finsbury on Sept. 15, 1784 after shaking hands with the Prince of Wales and amid the plaudits of an immense crowd. He rose to a height of about four miles and came down first at North Mimms. He had with him two travelling companions, a cat and a dog (who shared in the subsequent rejoicings); he left the cat at North Mimms and rose once more into the air, descending finally in a field not far from Ware.

It was a great popular triumph: cat, dog, and balloon were on exhibition at the Pantheon in Oxford Street; the gallant aeronaut was given an honorary commission in the H.A.C.; and Lunardi bonnets and Lunardi garters appeared on sale in the drapers' shops.

I illustrate this week an interesting record of an earlier and, on the whole, more important experiment—or, rather, series of experiments—in the shape of some silver buttons bearing dates and made in London. There may be others in existence, but this set is sufficiently out of the way to justify a reminder of the part played by the two brothers Montgolfier in the early history of aeronautics.

These two, Joseph and Étienne, were paper manufacturers of Annonay, near Lyons, and they gave substance to the dreams of generations of mankind by inflating balloons with hot air. Here are the dates of their experiments:

November 1782. They succeeded in making small paper bags rise far from the ground.

April 1783. Their first public demonstration with a large balloon, made of paper-lined linen. This was inflated with ordinary air heated by a fire and reached a height of about 6000 feet.

September 19, 1783. An ascent from Versailles. The balloon was of cloth and carried as passengers, in a wicker basket suspended beneath it, a sheep, a cock and a duck; the animals were none the worse for their adventure.

October 15, 1783. J.-F. Pilâtre de Rozier, the world's first aeronaut, made a captive ascent in another, and larger, Montgolfier balloon, to a height of about 80 feet. On Nov. 21 the same courageous young man made the first free ascent and landed in safety five and a-half miles away. It was an astonishing performance in any case, but doubly so as the fabric caught fire and de Rozier had to put out the blaze with sponge and water.

While the brothers Montgolfier were working upon their hot-air balloons, others were engaged in experiments with hydrogen, and it is to J.-A.-C. Charles, the distinguished physicist, that the world owes the first successful

hydrogen-filled envelope. A small balloon of silk lined with indiarubber and filled with hydrogen rose from the Champ de Mars on Aug. 27, 1783 and fell to the ground fifteen miles from Paris at Gonesse. It is this ascent which is commemorated by the contemporary print of Fig. 1, and it is amusing to note that in the descriptive matter beneath the credit is given to Montgolfier. No doubt the fame of the brothers at the time was so great that every balloon was considered to be theirs. There is no reason to doubt the substantial accuracy of the incident shown in the print, though we are at liberty to disbelieve the statement that three hundred thousand

people witnessed the release of the balloon. The inhabitants of Gonesse, we are informed, "rushed forward and were told by two monks that the balloon was the skin of a monstrous animal, so they attacked it with stones and pitch-forks and flails. The village Curé had to station himself near it in order to reassure his terrified parishioners. Finally they attached to a horse's tail the instrument of the finest experiment in Physics ever made and dragged it across the fields." There are various versions of the print, the earliest showing the same group in the centre, but the scene is placed outside the village.

Now for the buttons, which caught my eye a few days ago and, I suggest, are amusing echoes of these great events. They are part of a set of fourteen, and all bear the London mark for 1794. Obviously they were originally made as plain standard buttons and several were engraved later—this is obvious from the fact that some of them record happenings in later years—e.g., the deaths of the two brothers Montgolfier in 1799 and 1810 respectively. The balloon of the episode related above is that of Fig. 2 (E), and it is shown being filled with hydrogen; it is possible to make out a tap just above the barrel. De Rozier's marvellous first free flight is commemorated by (B)—and his death near Boulogne in June 1785 by (D).

The development of the parachute was an obvious and essential safety-device, and it is Garnerin who has the honour of being the first man to descend by this means. This was on Oct. 22, 1797, and the button of (F) is a memento of the experiment. It is inscribed: "Parachute experiment by Garnerin à Brumaire An VI." (That the parachute has possibilities apart from life-saving was demonstrated last autumn during the Russian Army manoeuvres near Kieff, when about 700 troops jumped from aeroplanes, came safely to earth, and within a few minutes were a properly equipped formation.)

Finally, here is a letter dated from Lichfield on Sept. 29, 1784, for the benefit of good Johnsonians (I'm a bad Johnsonian, because I think the old man was cantankerous, ill-mannered, insensitive, and tiresome, though capable at times of a certain downright common sense which has its virtues): "On one day I had three letters about the air balloon; yours was far the best, and has enabled me to impart to my friends in the country an idea of this species of amusement. In amusement, mere amusement, I am afraid it must end, for I do not find that its course can be directed so as that it should serve any purposes of communication: and it can give no new intelligence of the state of the air at different heights till they have ascended above the height of mountains, which they seem never likely to do."

My paper to-day informs me that the Canadian Meteorological Bureau has just sent up a weather-recording balloon to a height of more than eighteen miles, and that the Russians hope to construct five which will be capable of reaching twenty-five to thirty miles. What would the Great Cham of Literature have to say about that?



1. A CONTEMPORARY PRINT OF THE END OF THE FIRST ASCENT OF A HYDROGEN-FILLED BALLOON: THE PANIC AMONG THE VILLAGERS OF GONESSE, IN 1783, WHEN THE BALLOON SENT UP FROM THE CHAMP DE MARS FELL IN THEIR PARISH AND THEY WERE TOLD BY TWO MONKS THAT IT WAS THE SKIN OF A MONSTROUS ANIMAL!

The account under this print reads: "The General Alarm among the Inhabitants of Gonesse, caused by the falling of M. de Montgolfier's Aerostatic Balloon. This Balloon, 38 ft. in circumference, and made of taffeta backed with Elastic gum, and filled with inflammable air drawn from Iron by the action of vitriolic acid, rose of its own accord from the Champ de Mars, Paris, 27 August, 1783. . . . It is presumed to have been carried up to a height of over 20,000 feet, where it burst from the action of the Inflammable Gas on the Atmospheric air." The account then describes the very natural perturbation of the worthy peasants when they learned from two monks (who may be seen gesturing in the centre of the print) that the balloon was the skin of a monstrous animal; and also the efforts their curé made to calm them. The curé is seen to the right of the monks (in black), reassuring a frightened mother.

Reproduction by Courtesy of Messrs. J. Rimel and Son.



2. SILVER BUTTONS RECORDING EARLY AERONAUTIC FEATS (ACTUAL SIZE): ENGRAVED DESIGNS INCLUDING HEADS OF THE BROTHERS MONTGOLFIER; THE FIRST HYDROGEN-BALLOON ASCENT (E); AND THE FIRST PARACHUTE JUMP (F)—BY GEORGE SMITH AND THOMAS HAYTER.

The designs on the buttons are: (A) Étienne Montgolfier; (B) the first "Montgolfière," 1783; (C) Joseph-Michel Montgolfier; (D) "Aero montgolfière mort de Pilâtre," commemorating the death of Pilâtre de Rozier, the world's first aeronaut; (E) The ascent of the hydrogen balloon whose end is seen in Fig. 1; (F) The first parachute jump, by Garnerin in 1797.

The buttons were made in London in 1794, but not engraved till later.

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## Travel Light.

"Necessity" rules fashions in travelling paraphernalia, and to-day "travel light" is the slogan that is heard on every side, especially when a tour by the Imperial Air Liners is under discussion. Revelation, 170, Piccadilly, are responsible for the luggage portrayed. Perhaps most useful of all is the case for passport, with receptacles for keys, letters of credit, rail ticket, luggage check, landing-card, notes, etc. It is made of Morocco and only costs 10s. 6d.



Unusual Travel Cases.

Here are some of the other solutions to the luggage problem at Revelation's salons. Below on the left is the pigskin utility case, lined with oil silk and fitted with sponge pocket and space for bottles, etc. The travel Morocco handbag is likewise of interest. It has passport pockets, wide gussets, two deep outside pockets, and an inner pocket with fashionable fastening in which is a concealed pocket for valuables. Of course, it has a purse and mirror, and of it one may become the possessor for £2 15s. On the extreme right of the page is a "Last-minute" bag in which canvas and leather share honours. This is 33s., or, in leather, a guinea. Next to it is a Revelation suitcase designed for air travel, and last, but by no means least, there is the featherweight bag for 75s.

## "Whiskered" Silk.

Women who go to Debenham and Freebody, Wigmore Street, for the solution of their dress problems are never disappointed, no matter whether it be for cruising or the London season. At the top of the page on the left is a simple affair that will fulfil many missions. The fabricating medium is quite new and has been amusingly christened "Whiskered" silk. A strong point in its favour is that the "whiskers" decline to come out. It may be seen in the washing frock department, and is available in four sizes in natural and pastel shades. The dress has short sleeves, crystal buttons, and patch pockets on the bodice. The cardigan is ultra-smart; nevertheless the entire outfit is only 98s. 6d.—surely a gilt-edge investment!

## Simple Lines.

The two-piece portrayed on the left of the page also comes from Debenham and Freebody, and demonstrates that the correct coming fashions are different and simple. The material is a new wool in a lovely shade of Kenya red, though it is likewise available in cactus green. The coat, which buttons down the front, is reinforced with a cape with draped apologies for sleeves. A fur stole, which is caught together by a scarf, adorns the back. The dress is quite simple, the neckline being caught with a galalithe circle pierced with an arrow. A study in simplicity is the white satin evening dress in the centre, and among its manifold advantages is the fact that it will remain undated indefinitely. This firm will send their brochures.



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## THE OUTLOOK IN AMERICA.

**W**HAT is going to happen in the United States? The question is of great importance to all of us, not only because

British and Continental money has in recent months been pouring across the Atlantic to take part in the upward movement in Wall Street, but chiefly because America is such an outstanding influence in the world's market for most of the leading commodities that the vagaries of her politics and business have direct and indirect effects on world recovery, a matter which affects us all.

Even the fate of the investors and speculators who have been patronising Wall Street as a promising field for bargain-hunting, is a matter which has to be watched by those interested in our own stock market; for any serious set-back on the other side of the Atlantic might lead to sales of British securities, in order to make good losses incurred over there. But our market now seems to be soundly based on British prosperity, achieved and prospective, and could, in all probability, ab-

sorb a considerable stream of realisation without suffering disaster; and the other side of the problem, the influence of America on world trade and recovery, is a good deal more serious.

It has been stated by Mr. Carl Snyder, statistician to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, that his country's total trade "is possibly greater, measured in monetary transactions, than that of all the rest of the world put together." This estimate was made in 1930, since when, as we all know, America has suffered more severely than any other country from the effects of the collapse which her own mistakes did so much to produce and prolong. Nevertheless, it is still probably true that the population of the United States buys, when in a state of normal business activity, more than half of the total output of the principal commodities produced by the economic enterprise of this uncomfortable planet, which might be such a good place to live in if we were all more sensible and good-tempered. And how near we shall get to making it more comfortable and pleasant depends, almost as much as on the curing of war-fever in Europe and the East, on the efforts of the American people to bring back their own prosperity, and their recognition of the responsibilities to the rest of the world, involved by their wealth and natural advantages.

Everyone interested in the rubber market knows how anxiously it scans the figures of the output and consumption of the American automobile industry; and so, in varying degrees, it is with most of the principal commodities. If the people of the United States can go forward with the recovery that they have achieved since they were freed by the Supreme Court from the worst terrors of the New Deal, and if they will accept the policy that has been urged upon them by some of their statesmen, of freer trade as the best remedy for the difficulties of their farmers in finding a market, the effect on the rest of the world will be incalculable. It will be felt by the farmers of our Dominions and colonies and of South America, by the hotel-keepers of the Continent, and by the depressed industries in our own special areas; and a stream of increased purchasing power will flow from one country to another, bringing back some approach

to the prosperity that all the economically civilised world was just going to begin to enjoy when the World War and its consequences shattered the system on which it had been based.

## BUSINESS AND THE BUDGET.

American recovery, both in general business activity and in the security-barometer of Wall Street, is usually associated with the Supreme Court's decision of last May, which found that the President's power to reorganise his country's economic system was subject to the constitutional rights of the States; and

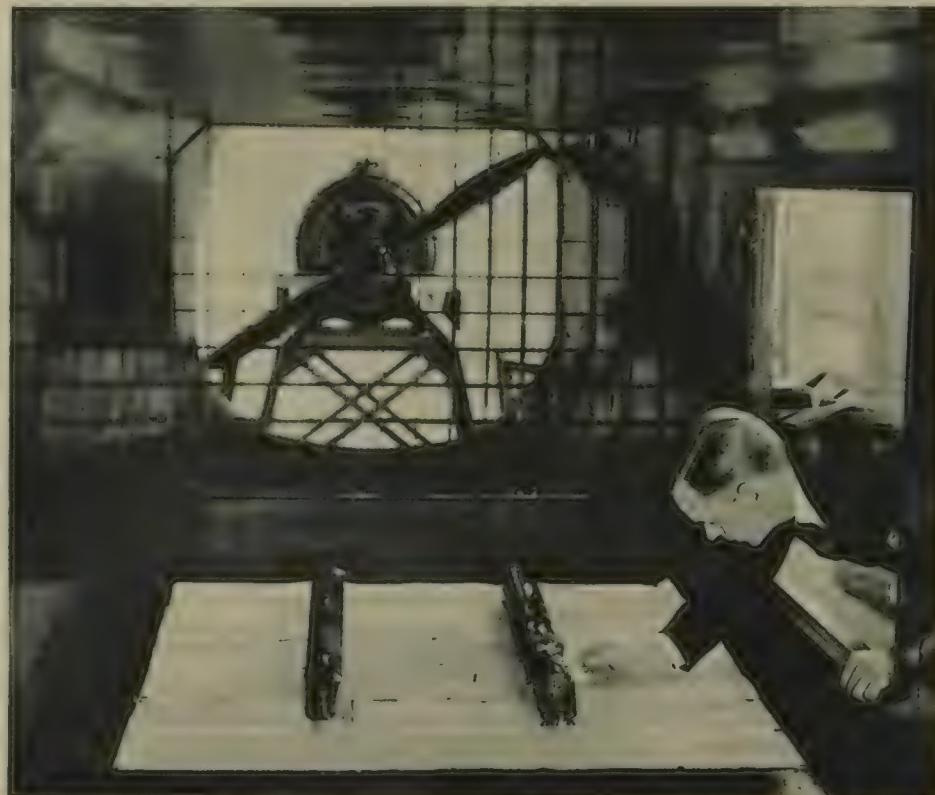
by the President's advisers without producing a good deal of dislocation. Consequently, when it was found that there were limits to the powers and energies of the "Brain Trust," business plucked up its courage and went ahead. Not only so, but every fresh event which has been interpreted as a check to Washington has been welcomed by Wall Street as a "bull point," perhaps without due consideration for its consequences. But now that the American Budget, indicating further, if very slow, progress towards equilibrium, has been torpedoed on the very day of its issue by the decision of the Supreme Court which found the Agricultural Adjustment Act to be unconstitutional, with the possibility that the Treasury may have to refund something like £200 millions collected through the "processing taxes" which were part of its machinery, it is beginning to be realised that this last defeat of the President, coupled with the enormous expenditures that are being pressed upon him by politicians, may mean a heavy bill for the American taxpayer to meet. Will he, with this damper on his cheerful confidence, feel quite so confident?

An answer to this last question is difficult to guess at, for it is only to be found in the recesses of the baffling psychology of the American business man, so prone to extremes in mood and action. On the one hand, he is not used to heavy taxation, and cheerfulness in taxpaying is largely a matter of habit. This lesson, so useful to expensive Governments, has still to be learnt by Americans, if the effort towards Budget equilibrium is to be continued, in the face of a probable war-veterans' bonus, involving about £200 millions at once, and about £450 millions in all, and other appropriations on a similar scale, including some substitute for farmers for the benefits received under the A.A.A.

On the other hand, the business man in America seems to be as firmly convinced as his counterpart on this side that recovery is under weigh and means to go forward under a growing spread of canvas; and since in business matters what is thought by those who supply the driving force is the most important item in the problem, it is possible to hope for the continuance of the American revival, with all its beneficial consequences to the rest of the world, and to this country as the great world-trader.

But even if all these rocks ahead and contrary currents are successfully navigated, and American progress can go on for a time, an even bigger problem behind has been raised by these recent decisions of the Supreme Court. As they have left the position, it is not, in the opinion of the *Economist*, far from the truth to say that "the only form of economic policy indisputably within the powers of the Federal Government, apart from the regulation of inter-State commerce, is banking control and currency juggling." All other administrative and legislative matters are, apparently, reserved by the terms of the Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, to the individual States, with populations, climates, opinions, and resources differing as widely as those of England and Italy. This state of things, dating, as Mr. Roosevelt has said, from the days of the buggy, is hardly conducive to an even march in development.

On the other hand, it may well be doubted whether the United States are not too vast and various an area to be regulated from one centre, even in these days of broadcast speech and speeded-up transport. Here are some tough nuts that will have to be somehow cracked in the not too distant future.



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was therefore very closely limited. As to the urgent necessity for most of Mr. Roosevelt's reforms, the great majority of Americans were probably agreed; but this enormous task of regulating industry in a country in which individualism had had too free a hand, could not be done at the breakneck speed desired

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## THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

### A GREAT CONDUCTOR.

FELIX WEINGARTNER, who is now about seventy years of age, was the guest conductor of the Royal Philharmonic Society for its first concert of the New Year, and he had elected to conduct an entirely Brahms programme, consisting of the "Tragic" overtures, the third and the second symphonies. The "Tragic" Overture is, as its name suggests, Brahms in his darker mood, but, like all Brahms's work, it is carefully constructed and well knit without losing anything in genuine expressiveness. The Third symphony, like his First, represents Brahms in his heroic vein, in which he assumes, not altogether with success, the mantle of Beethoven. For, to vary a well-known saying, although the mantle is the mantle of Beethoven, the voice is that of a much feebler and less heroic man. The Symphony in D major, on the other hand, with which the programme concluded, is Brahms in his more genial, more eloquent and inventive mood; in my opinion, it is the best of his symphonies, although all four are superb, as notable for their richness of invention as for their fine workmanship.

As a conductor, Felix Weingartner is one of the best living. In fact, there is nobody I would put above him, unless it were Toscanini. He is the greatest exponent of the classical school to be heard nowadays, the school of that other great conductor, Karl Muck. He has, perhaps, the most perfect technical style of any conductor—Toscanini not excepted. He stands erect, is dignified but not stiff, precise but not prim, objective but not cold, and has a marvellous sense of rhythm and control of the orchestra. In all these three performances he secured a balance between the parts as remarkable as it is rare, and his phrasing was always expressive, but never over-nuanced or sentimental. If our young conductors want a master to model themselves upon, they could not have a more perfect model than Weingartner. To say that he does not obtrude himself between the composer and the listener is to say too little. The art of conducting is not so simple as that suggests. Weingartner is responsible, as any practised critical eye and ear

detects, for everything the orchestra do, but the audience is not made aware of the fact by superfluous or exaggerated gesture, and Weingartner never draws the attention of the audience to himself, as so many inferior conductors have the trick of doing. Altogether this was a perfect and memorable concert.

W. J. TURNER.

## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

By H. THORNTON RUTTER.

"EVERY driver his own gear-ratios" is the slogan of the Austin 18-h.p. saloon, fitted with the Hayes automatically self-adjusting transmission. It is the only 1936 English car which I have driven, or know of, that is truly automatic in its gear-changing. There is a gear-lever, but actually all the work this does is to put in the reversing gear and to connect the gear-box to the engine-shaft. It does not change the ratios. It is styled the transmission-lever, which is an apt title. But let me first explain the procedure of starting from rest. The engine is allowed to warm up after the electric starter has done its work, and then the clutch is pushed out by its pedal control, while the driver pushes forward the transmission-lever in order to engage the drive.

Before starting up the engine, the driver should place the control finger on the steering-wheel to the line marked "Cold." This finger controls the engine's speed or number of revolutions per minute. Whereas in most cars the control gear-lever alters the ratio in the gear-box, in the Austin with Hayes transmission this finger-lever on the top of the steering-wheel decides by its position the constant revolutions per minute of the engine. So however much you depress the accelerator-pedal, the engine does not quicken its pace, because by such opening of the throttle the engine raises or lowers the gear-ratios of the driver to suit its constant speed and the load it has to overcome. After allowing the engine thoroughly to warm up in "Cold," this finger should be raised about half-way up the scale towards "High." But when doing so, keep your foot off the accelerator-pedal. In that position, the engine turns over at about 2500 revs. per minute, and I found that a very suitable

engine speed for both traffic and open-road conditions in my test.

But the charm of this Hayes transmission is that each driver can set the engine speed to suit his or her style of driving. I like rapid acceleration, so placed it as stated. Some drivers wish to leave the half line even faster. They therefore increase the engine's speed, and by so doing also increase the maximum speed of the car, as if putting in an extra high gear. Thus, while the setting can be fixed at any point between "high" and "low" revolutions for the engine, the effect in practice is to raise or lower the gear-ratio. But while the driver chooses the constant speed of the engine at full throttle, it is the engine itself which picks out the gear-ratio to suit the conditions of the road and the speed desired. That is why, when restarting, especially on an ascent, it is important to bring back the transmission-lever to neutral before the car actually stops, in order to ensure a low-ratio drive for restarting, especially if the engine is cold.

If it is warm, one simply restarts on the gear set without alteration of the control finger, unless the engine is inclined to labour. Then you come down a degree or less to lower the engine speed, and also to prevent it racing. I do not propose here to give you the details of the self-selecting gear; but, roughly, the engine drives an oil-pump which actuates a control piston in its cylinder. The greater the pressure, the further the piston is pushed down and the higher the ratio provided by the drive. Increase of engine speed increases the drive ratio. When cold, the oil or "drivex" fluid used is thicker, and so sluggish in its action. So the "Cold" position allows a larger leak for the fluid to the escape port to relieve the pressure caused by the hydraulic medium being thick.

As it warms up, this oil becomes thinner, so a higher "gear-ratio," or actually a greater engine speed to produce the proper pressure, is needed. I think no car has yet been devised so simple and easy to control as this Hayes transmission 16-h.p. or 18-h.p. Austin car. For actually the driver only steers and controls the speed travelled. There is no gear-changing, so there is no distraction from the road itself to worry the novice or the nervous driver.

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THERE is a wealth of pictorial interest in the new stamp issues of the month, covering a wide range of countries and themes. Japan inaugurates the "New Year" stamp, which is to be a regular annual visitor. It is customary in Japan to send greeting-cards at New Year, and, as some 600,000,000 are poured into the post offices within a few hours, the organisation is seriously strained. By issuing this special stamp for the greeting-cards a little while in advance, the authorities hope to get people to post their cards in advance, to be held for delivery on Jan. 1. The design incorporates a miniature reproduction of one of Kazan Watanabe's pictures of the sacred Mt. Fuji.

The Dominican Republic has issued two stamps to commemorate the definitive settlement of the age-old dispute on the boundary between this republic and the neighbouring State of Haiti. The 3 centavos yellow and brown is triangular in form, and the 7 centavos blue, scarlet, and brown is rectangular. The central feature of each is the portrait of the President Trujillo.

Two rather striking stamps of the horizontal size for France are charity postal issues, intended to augment a fund for the relief of unemployed intellectuals. The themes are: 50 + 10 centimes blue: France comes to the aid of an unemployed intellectual; and 50 centimes + 2 francs: Art and Thought appealing for assistance.

Most collectors retain memories of the gaily coloured Quetzal stamps of Guatemala, the parrot-like bird that refuses to live in captivity and typifies the Guatemalan love of liberty. Issued over fifty years ago, they are still popular and fairly plentiful, except in the rare varieties with the Quetzal inverted. We welcome the Quetzal back again as the star feature in a rather long set of new stamps for this country. The stamps are produced by photogravure, and their designs are too numerous to list and describe here, but the predominance of the Quetzal links them with the best traditions of Guatemalan philately.

More old philatelic memories are recalled, and some old countries restored to our stamp issues, by the distinctive stamps now provided for the chief divisions of the Federated Malay States. Four new stamps are to hand from Pahang with a portrait of the Sultan, another four from Perak with a profile of its Sultan, four from Negri Sembilan depicting the State emblem, and four from Selangor with a view of the Sultan's mosque at Klang. In each case these are but the forerunners of a full set for each State, and, as all of them bear the common federal description "Malaya," they may be used in any of the States, although they will only be sold in the post offices of the State whose name they bear.

There will be many collectors who will recall the upheaval and consequent confusion of stamps which followed on the downfall of the Mexican Dictator, Porfirio Diaz, in 1910-11. In commemoration of the twenty-fifth year of the Madero revolution, an air-post stamp of 20 centavos red portrays Francisco Madero, hero of the Plan de San Luis, and an ordinary postage 10 centavos violet pictures his grim fellow-revolutionary, Emiliano Zapata. Madero has appeared on stamps before, but the firebrand Zapata is a newcomer to the postage stamp portrait-gallery.

Norway honours one of the most distinguished men of our time in presenting a fine portrait of Nansen on a series of four charity stamps, printed by photogravure. They are of the denominations 10, 15, 20, and 30 ore, and are sold at a supplement of 10 ore in aid of the Nansen International Bureau for Refugees.

A set of five large stamps in a rather elaborate design from the Philippine Islands commemorates the inauguration of the Commonwealth of the Philippines. The tableau is described as "the Philippines being introduced by America to the Arts and Sciences, Agriculture, Industry and Commerce in the Temple of Universal Progress."

Russia has at last given Leo Tolstoy a place in her stamp gallery, on three stamps issued to mark the 25th anniversary of his death.



JAPAN: THE "NEW YEAR" STAMP, WITH MT. FUJI.



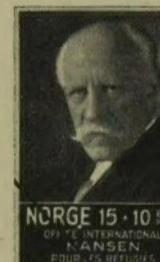
GUATEMALA: THE NATIONAL EMBLEM—THE QUETZAL.



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